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THE CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE WAR

The Platform at the Morning Session. *Above*, from left to right: Sir Reginald Rowe, Miss A. M. Lupton, Mr. A. L. Hobhouse, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. R. F. Jordan, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown. *On right*: Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, Mr. G. L. Pepler, Lord Horder, Professor Patrick Abercrombie



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Journal

INFORMAL MEETING

One further informal meeting has been arranged for 2 April, the time being fixed for 8 p.m. An agenda is to be formulated.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF MEMBERS ON WAR SERVICE

The Institute is not in a position to remit subscriptions for 1940 of members on war service. It has been felt unfair to make this concession to a section of the members while there are other members whose work or employment has ceased. It is hoped that all members will continue to pay their current subscriptions and thus support the Institute.

NO TIMBER!

It would scarcely be possible to emphasise too strongly that architects must learn to design without timber—even for concrete form-work. The Ministry of Supply Timber Control has been forced to decide that the available stocks of soft-woods, most of which in war must come from Canada, must be reserved for other than building uses, and that the utmost economy must be exercised in their use for whatever purpose. On 26 January, Major Harris, the Timber Controller, met representatives of the national and technical Press to answer questions and reveal the present position as fully as possible. Scandinavian sources were now useless

and the Canadian supplies, which had not been used extensively before the war, had to be developed. The potential Canadian supply was vast and enough for essential war needs, but, apart from the vital necessity of economising use in order to save shipping for food and military supplies, the demand for timber to build lorries, chairs and benches, ammunition boxes, and packing cases for food, and for pit-props, had increased so greatly, or remained at such a high level, that, however large the supplies, the use of timber for unessential works such as—we must recognise this with regret—civil building must cease.

Major Harris was able to give some interesting facts to show the scale of demand and the extent of the economies that the Control had been able to effect. A million benches for the Army which previously would have been made with solid wood seats now were made of slats, economising 60 per cent. of the timber; changes in design had economised 30 per cent. of the wood that would previously have been used in making a million cordite boxes. In the first year they estimated that economies in design enforced by the Control would save a quarter million tons of timber, requiring 350,000 to 400,000 tons of shipping to bring it here—an economy of about £2,000,000 in the year.

For building there is virtually nothing, except that, where absolutely necessary for approved works in connection with armaments factories, soft-woods would be released, and there would be carefully controlled release of timber for the completion of approved building of other kinds which had been started before the war. All this applies primarily to soft-woods; the stocks of hard-woods in Britain now, particularly the more expensive kinds, are being released fairly freely. Also it is understood that existing stocks of manufactured doors are being released for essential works. The architect, then, must forget all he learnt in recent years under the tutelage of the bright and architecture-conscious people of the T.D.A., and must think desperately hard to devise ways of building in other materials. It can be done, but not unless the architect's dim consciousness of scientific and technical matters burns more brightly than usual.

If the building industry is successful in its efforts to restart building every available architect who hopes to be employed must be able to say with absolute confidence to his clients, "... I know how to design your building so that you won't be held up by the timber [and steel] shortage." The man who has let slip these moments now, when he could be thinking hard, will lose the job, and then it will be no use blaming anyone else. We must be ready.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PRE-WAR FIXED CONTRACTS

The R.I.B.A. have now received an authoritative statement upon the general principles which the Government Departments are following in the matter

of the adjustment of the terms of pre-war fixed price contracts to meet conditions which have resulted from the outbreak of war. In so far as hardship has been caused through increases in the cost of labour and materials, the Government Departments are ready to consider, *ex gratia*, claims for relief in respect of increases in cost proved to be due to war conditions for which provision was not made in the contract price, and for which the contractor could not reasonably have been expected to cover himself.

In regard to war risks, the Departments will not hold the contractor liable to make good loss of or damage to the plant, materials and works under construction which the contractor is liable to keep safe and to make good under the terms of the Government Common Form of Building Contract, if the loss of or damage to such property is due to enemy action. Such relief from liability, however, will not be extended to the contractor's property. The application of these general principles to the circumstances of each particular contract will need to be arranged between the individual contractor and the Department concerned.

THE A.B.S.

The South-Eastern Society of Architects has sent a special donation of £100 to the Architects' Benevolent Society. This generosity is doubly welcome at the present time, when so many members of the profession and their dependants are in need, and the A.B.S. is deeply grateful.

On another page is a letter from Mr. F. R. Yerbury calling attention to the Maurice Webb Memorial Fund, which has already brought in £365 14s. It would be excellent if this could be raised to £500. The A.B.S. Christmas Half-Crown Fund has brought in £732 gs. 8d., a good sum but far short of the minimum of a half-crown from every member which it was hoped would be raised by this appeal. We can only add that the £1,198 from these appeals, including the S.E. Society's generous gift, is far from the amount the A.B.S. needs to fulfil its obligations.

OFFICE EXPERIENCE AND THE ASSOCIATESHIP

The present conditions governing candidature for the Associateship require that students R.I.B.A. who pass or receive exemption from the Final Examination must submit a certificate that they have had at least one year's experience in an architect's office. It has been decided by the War Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the officers of the Board of Architectural Education, that this regulation shall be waived for the period of the war. It will, therefore, be possible for students who have passed or received exemption from the Final Examination to apply immediately for election as Associates.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE IS DOING

1. CONTACTS WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—The Institute is constantly in touch with Government Departments in its endeavour to direct the work of its members into the best channels of usefulness in the common war effort. It is not possible to publish the results of some of these activities or to discuss negotiations still in progress. No opportunity is lost that can be usefully employed for pressing the aspirations of the profession, and there is no doubt that these efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

Contacts and negotiations have been taking place with the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Supply, the War Office, the Board of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the First Commissioner of Works. At the request of the Ministry of Labour many nominations from the Central Register have been put forward for appointments in various parts of the country. The results of these nominations are not always made known to the Institute by the recipients of appointments, which is essential if the Institute is to do the best for its members.

It will be most helpful if members vacating one appointment to take up another will notify the Institute and give information regarding the vacated appointment so that the opportunity may be taken, if circumstances permit, of placing another member in the vacated post. It is important also that members notify the Institute when taking up new appointments so that the Central Register can be kept up to date. This will save much trouble and will ensure lists of nominations being limited only to those requiring such nominations.

2. CORRESPONDENCE IN "THE TIMES."—The correspondence and articles in *The Times* have been alluded to in the *JOURNAL* of 15 January. The daily Press in the country has had many leading articles and letters on the state of the building industry. Members can give valuable help to editors who are trying to assist the industry by contributing wisely as occasion offers.

3. BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The Building Industries National Council, on which the R.I.B.A. is strongly represented, has submitted to the Minister of Supply a memorandum on the "Effect of War and Service Requirements on the Building Industry," and a deputation has had a long interview with the Minister and other Government representatives. The Minister has promised to lay the matter before his colleagues in the Government. It is hoped to pursue this action and take steps to arrange conferences

between the Building Industries National Council and other spending Departments of the Government.

4. WAR AND THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.—The Allied Societies have been urged to press on their Members of Parliament the effect of the war on the building industry. Several Societies had already done so and are pressing the needs of the industry in local papers.

Representatives of the South-Eastern Society of Architects and the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers have met Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the War Office, and representatives of the Ministries of Health and Labour.

The deputation was led by Lord Winterton, M.P., and included the Members of Parliament for three of the other Sussex divisions. The architect representatives were Mr. John L. Denman [F.], President of the South-Eastern Society, and Mr. C. G. Stillman [F.], Architect to the West Sussex County Council.

5. WARTIME POLICY.—A preliminary report of the Special Committee has been before the War Executive Committee and the Council. The Special Committee has been authorised to proceed further along the lines of the preliminary report. It is hoped that before long the proposals will have advanced to the stage when a valuable announcement can be made.

6. SHORTAGE OF TIMBER.—Several members are investigating methods of building construction which eliminate timber as far as possible. The results and costings disclosed by the investigation will soon be made known to the Government Departments concerned.

7. CAMOUFLAGE.—Representations have been made to the Air Ministry and the Home Office urging the special qualifications which architects possess for camouflage work.

8. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ART AND DESIGN.—Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw [F.] has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Provisional Committee of the Central Institute of Art and Design, and the President has submitted to the Artists' Advisory Committee a list of architect-artists in connection with the scheme for making records.

9. COUNCIL ELECTION.—The Council has adopted the precedent of 1915 and is to make an application to the Privy Council for authority to defer holding the Council Election and to allow the present elected members of the Council to remain in office for a further year. The Allied Societies will be asked to make their nominations as usual.

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

HELD AT THE R.I.B.A. ON FRIDAY, 2 FEBRUARY

On Friday, 2 February, an important and fruitful conference was held at the R.I.B.A., on the initiative of the Housing Centre, to discuss problems of social environment and the war. The conference, which lasted all day, included individuals and representatives of all the more important societies in any way concerned with the problem. Lord Balfour of Burleigh was in the chair during the morning session, and Lord Horder during the afternoon session.

The central purpose of the conference was to set up a council for social planning—the actual name has not yet been settled. This was done by a unanimous vote on a resolution that:

"This conference, believing that the welfare of the people depends on sound environment for the individual, is resolved that a council should be established of not less than thirty members who, either as individuals or as representatives of organisations, are interested in the relevant problems, and that the immediate objective of the council shall be to promote, through research groups and by other means, the planning of social environment on a national scale, and to make widely known the need for such planning."

The morning session was largely occupied with general discussion on the need for the council. The chief speakers were the chairman, Lord Balfour, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. Harding Thompson, President of the Town Planning Institute, who also represented the R.I.B.A., Mr. A. L. Hobhouse, of the County Councils Association, Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town Planning Inspector of the Ministry of Health, Professor Abercrombie, Lord Harmsworth and Mr. F. J. Osborn, of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, Mr. Ronald Chamberlain, of the National Federation of Housing Societies, Mr. John Gloag, and Sir Reginald Rowe, Chairman of the Housing Centre.

All the speakers supported the resolution and enlarged on the possible functions of a Central Council. The new Council cannot spring fully armed from the conference, but will have to supply itself with powers derived from its personnel and the support it will receive from the supporting bodies and individuals. Its duties can be simply stated: the Council will exist to be a co-ordinating influence of all environmental planning interests. It will be in a position of unprecedented strength to assist the efforts of all the various and properly separate bodies whose interests tally with its own. It will be able to promote collaboration on work common to several bodies in a way that has seldom been possible hitherto. It will be a

central influence on the public and Parliament to bring about consciousness of the need for environmental planning and to stimulate consciousness into action. It will be a powerful money-raising organisation, and by getting money and by other means will be able to develop vitally necessary research which cannot be or is not done now because it lies between the paths of existing societies. Anyone who knows the problems of social planning can name off-hand many instances of work which needs doing urgently, but which for one reason or another is not done; to see that it is done will be one of the Council's tasks.

The Council also will act as means of promoting generally the cause of social planning, and was given at its birth the finest possible bone to cut its teeth on, the "Industrial Location" report.

Included in its membership is a wider range of interests than has previously met as a body determined on action. Architects, land planners, housing experts, doctors, agriculturists, industrialists, educationists, sociologists, psychologists, and others. These interests were all represented in the afternoon, when, in addition to Lord Horder, there were speakers chosen to represent different points of view: EDUCATION, Mr. Henry Morris, of Village College fame, and Mr. E. A. A. Rowse, of the School of Planning and National Development; INDUSTRY: Mr. Lionel Hitchens, a director of Cammell Lairds, a Carnegie Trustee, and also, it may be added, husband of one of the signatories of the "Industrial Location" minority report; Miss Jocelyn Adburgham [F.] and Mr. F. J. Osborn also spoke in the industrial section; AGRICULTURE: Mr. N. F. Easterbrook and Mr. A. Richmond, of the Land Settlement Association; HOUSING: Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F.] and Miss Elizabeth Denby, Mr. Breeze, Secretary of the Guinness Trust, and Mr. Eugen Kaufmann, Director of Research at the Housing Centre; HEALTH: Dr. Clark; and RECREATION: Mrs. Bentwich, of the L.C.C., and Mr. Archie Gordon, of the C.P.R.E. The afternoon session was closed by Professor Abercrombie.

The Secretary to the conference was Mr. R. Furneaux Jordan [F.], who was unanimously appointed convener of the Council for its first meeting.

A conference of this importance, representative of such a wide diversity of interests and with a positive objective, is more than talk and more than what can be called in the official phrase that planners know well a "resolution to plan." The conference in creating the Council has forged a new tool, and provided the whole of the community with an instrument which can be used and which possesses the will to use itself. Its future will be watched with interest.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY DEPUTATION TO THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY

A Deputation from the Building Industries National Council was received by the Minister of Supply on Thursday, 11 January 1940. This Deputation included:

- Mr. H. J. C. Johnston, President: *Representing National Federation of Clay Industries.*
 Mr. George Hicks, M.P., Vice-President: *National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives.*
 Mr. Stanley Hall, P.R.I.B.A.: *R.I.B.A.*
 Mr. W. H. Ansell [F.]: *R.I.B.A.*
 Mr. Howard M. Robertson, M.C. [F.]: *R.I.B.A.*
 Mr. Sydney Tatchell [F.]: *R.I.B.A.*
 Mr. John Theobald, P.P.S.I.: *Chartered Surveyors' Institution.*
 Mr. R. Coppock, L.C.C.: *National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives.*
 Mr. George Parker: *National Federation of Building Trades' Employers.*
 Mr. I. Ernest Jones, M.A., B.Sc.: *National Federation of Building Trades' Employers.*
 Lieut.-Col. C. W. D. Rowe, M.B.E.: *National Federation of Clay Industries.*
 Mr. H. Halliday, F.C.I.S.: *National Federation of Clay Industries.*
 Mr. C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., LL.B.: *British Constructional Steelwork Association.*
 Mr. J. L. Gibson, B.A.: *Lead Industries Development Council.*
 Major V. Lefebure: *Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.*

They were received by the Minister of Supply, Dr. Leslie Burgin, who was accompanied by:—

- Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.P.: *Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Supply.*
 Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P.: *Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour.*
 Together with representatives of the Ministry of Health and H.M. Office of Works.

In the course of a Memorandum, which had previously been submitted to the Minister, the following paragraph, headed Recommendations, was included:—

We do not desire to suggest detailed machinery, but rather to focus its purpose as follows:—

- (a) *No separate building problem (such as hutments) can efficiently be considered by itself. The bearing of each individual problem upon the other sections of the industry must be considered.*

In the absence of a Ministry dealing with all the aspects of building we emphasise that one organisation should be established to ensure that sectional consideration alone is no longer possible. Something of the nature of an inter-Ministerial committee is required.

- (b) *The complex organisation and the full technical aspects of the building industry have not yet entered into departmental consideration to the extent which is the case with certain other industries. On the other hand, the building industry has itself tackled this problem through the Building Industries National Council. Here all sections are accustomed to deal frankly and constructively with all problems of common concern.*

If an inter-Ministerial body were formed, the full machinery of the Building Industries National Council could be called upon to consider and advise upon the problems before such Committee.

It should be pointed out that intimate and confidential association is necessary because the full data must be before the parties. This association can be achieved through the General Purposes Committee of the Building Industries National Council, which is fully representative and is sitting continuously throughout the war. In this connection attention is drawn to Appendix "B."

The Deputation was led by the President, Mr. H. J. C. Johnston, and was introduced by Mr. George Hicks, M.P. The President expressed the concern of all sections of the building industry at the present position, and stressed the need for close and continuous consultation between Government Departments and all sections of the building industry. It was urged that an official organisation should be established to co-ordinate the building programmes of all Government Departments, and that this organisation should consider and advise upon such co-ordinated requirements.

The Deputation also requested information as to Government requirements as a means of enabling an estimate to be made of the labour, material and financial resources available for employment on civil building in order to establish the necessary confidence among building materials manufacturers. It was indicated that many of these manufacturers would be faced with the necessity of closing their works if the present conditions were allowed to continue.

It was demonstrated that there was not, at present, a shortage of any building material except timber.

An early reconsideration by H.M. Government of what was virtually an absolute ban on civil building was urged by the Council. It was submitted that there was no justification for condemning men and resources to unemployment. It was recognised that the Government must have first call on the resources of the industry; but the men released by the cessation of civil building work were not being fully absorbed by the wartime requirements of H.M. Government.

Statements in support and amplification of the Memorandum were made by members of the Deputation. The general trend of the views expressed is comprised in the following summary:—

1. The main differences between peacetime and wartime conditions, from an industrial point of view, arise from the extent of Government requirements and

the priority necessarily accorded them. The main features of wartime industry, finance and trade all spring from this main factor—transfer of men and plant from peace to wartime use, control of raw materials, priorities, control of finance, licensing of imports, restriction of consumption, rationing, and the entire bureaucratic superstructure.

2. The main policy underlying the machinery of control and production, and informing all branches of the administration and industry, is the need, paramount in wartime, to mobilise the entire national resources for the common effort, to raise the national economic war potential as rapidly and smoothly as possible, and to maximise the national income from which the resources to pay for the war are derived. The national resources must be mobilised because only so can over-riding Government requirements be met and the maximum economic war effort exerted. The economic war potential must be raised rapidly because conditions require a different industrial structure from that obtaining in peace, but this must be done smoothly since otherwise waste, delay and unemployment will arise, with consequent depletion of active resources. The national income must be maximised in order to maximise the yield of taxation and of savings alike, and to minimise the extent to which we have to draw on the national capital.

3. The function of a particular industry in wartime thus depends on two main groups of factors: the extent of Government requirements on the one hand and the extent of the available resources on the other. The Government requirements depend as to their size and direction on military and other considerations with which industry as such is not directly concerned, but the exact form these requirements take is a matter with regard to which industry has often a definite point of view to express. The available resources will comprise the resources of the industry itself in men, materials and capacity, and the availability of fluid resources, particularly finance.

4. In the case of the building industry the precise extent of the Government requirements is not known. It is understood that they will be considerable and that they include the provision of stocks of materials in case of emergency which will require no labour, apart from that involved in manufacture, until after the eventuality for which they are provided had arisen.

It is true that there has been official consultation with a few individual sections of the building industry on isolated problems within the competence of the bodies concerned, but there has been no consultation with the industry as a whole nor with the important manufacturing section as to Government requirements. Yet it is particularly true of building that, although Government requirements as to accommodation, etc., may be known, the precise form which the programme

should take can only be efficiently determined by reference to the available resources. Only so can a drain on a few kinds of labour and materials, with consequent distortion of the industry, be avoided.

5. As regards the resources of the building industry it is pointed out above that there has been no official consultation with the building materials interests as a whole on the question of supply, although this is a key to the position. On the one hand, balanced employment can only be assured for the labour resources of the industry if materials are available in the correct proportions. On the other hand, difficulties arising from a shortage of key materials such as timber, the only materials for which we rely on overseas supplies, largely depend for their solution on the knowledge, adaptability and research of the materials industries in the development of alternatives.

As regards availability of labour, it has been credibly stated that one of the reasons for the widespread stoppage of building work was an official belief that the industry would be needed to repair air-raid damage and that men must therefore be "reserved." It is true that the building industry comprises the only trained body of men competent to repair and restore damaged property, but labour and industrial capacity are not reserved for this purpose by being kept in idleness. Compulsory unemployment leads to disintegration of industrial resources. Labour and capacity can only be reserved by being kept active. There is no justification for stopping work on account of labour supply, unless the men released are absorbed in the war effort, and most of the occupations in the building industry figure in the Schedule of Reserved Occupations.

As regards availability of finance it is also true that resources are not conserved by being kept idle. The only sources of funds to finance the war effort, including the satisfaction of civilian wartime requirements, are depletion of capital by realisation of foreign investments and failure to repair or renew equipment, overseas borrowing and internal borrowing, and taxation, which depend for their scope on the size of the national income. An attempt to "conserve" resources by restricting investment, even when it would meet the needs of the civilian population, leads only to a reduction in the national income and hence in the yield of taxation and borrowing, unless the industrial resources released are absorbed in the war effort. The financial problem is not merely one of diverting funds to war purposes but also one of building up the total resources available.

It was also stated that the present grave position of the building industries has already given rise to much distress and alarm. Hardest hit at this stage are the professions, especially the architects, who have suffered not only from the stoppage of work already planned but also from the cessation of preparations for new develop-

ment. There has been no countervailing increase in the utilisation of professional services in connection with the Government programme.

The operative sections of the industry, however, are already considerably affected. It is common knowledge that the resources of the smaller contractors are not being utilised on official work, and are denied employment on civil work. It has been stated semi-officially that, taking contracts of over £100,000, the entire Government programme has been placed in the hands of 100 firms of main contractors.

Unemployment in the building industry as defined in the Ministry of Labour classification increased by 52,218 or 52.5 per cent. between September and November. This marked increase reflects a considerably greater decline in employment in view of the depletion of the labour force by calling up for national service and enlistment in response to the official advertisements. Moreover, it has occurred in spite of the acceleration of Government work and release of new contracts.

It is worthy of note that unemployment among the skilled trades shows a greater increase than among the other categories. Thus in November there were 13,914 unemployed bricklayers, 96.1 per cent. more than in September, and 9,060 unemployed carpenters, 141.9 per cent. more than in September.

7. The drastic contraction in civil activity reflected by these particulars and the fact that the work allowed to continue is not sufficient to employ the resources released has been the subject of direct investigation by the Building Industries National Council.

8. The investigation into stoppage of work, conducted with the co-operation of the Royal Institute of British Architects, shows that the total value of work in the hands of private architects which has been stopped is in the neighbourhood of £200,000,000, at pre-war prices. Complete particulars have already been received of schemes to the value of £67,000,000 (at pre-war prices).

9. The information received as to the reasons for the stoppage shows that the chief cause was administrative action and not the uncertainty due to the war. Indeed, the latter factor would probably have had little effect on balance since the virtual certainty of rising prices and the hope of capital appreciation would mitigate the deterrent effect of uncertainty. Chief reference in the returns was to the official Circulars, withdrawal of financial facilities and the effects of timber control.

The blanket restriction on civil work imposed by the official Circulars, which also influenced private investors, appears to have arisen from a desire to conserve resources. In fact, as pointed out above, the resources released will rapidly disintegrate unless they

are kept employed. Moreover, the restrictions have already prevented important civilian wartime needs from being met and have had to be relaxed in some instances.

The control of timber arose from a complex of circumstances in which large Government demand, low peacetime stocks in relation to consumption and unwise use of the available supply bulk largely. The present instructions prohibiting the release of timber for civil building work amount to the virtual commandeering of available supplies and have inflicted widespread hardship not only from the consequent stoppage of work, but also from the waste involved in the deterioration of partly completed structures.

10. A parallel investigation by the Materials Group of the Building Industries National Council shows that there is no shortage of any building material except timber. The position as regards individual products is briefly indicated below:—

Asbestos Cement: There is no shortage of asbestos cement and building products, and stocks are high.

Bricks, common: There is demand for only a comparatively small proportion of the output. Works are closing down in all parts of the country.

Bricks, engineering: The demand is only moderate and far short of productive capacity.

Bricks, facing: All over the country works are closing down, or are working only to a fraction of capacity. There are ample supplies everywhere.

Bricks, glazed: Stocks and output are likely to be more than ample for all purposes.

Cement: Stocks are high, demand declining and much below capacity. Ample supplies and manufacturing capacity are available, even after satisfying Government and civil defence requirements.

Glass: No difficulty is anticipated in meeting any demand which might be made for glass required by the building trade.

Lime: Deliveries of building lime have declined and are much below productive capacity.

Pipes, salt glazed: The sanitary pipe industry is working at a fraction of capacity and the outlook is becoming worse. All likely demands can be promptly met.

Sand, gravel, etc.: There is no shortage and the only difficulty likely to arise is transportation.

Sanitary fireclay: The position is fast deteriorating and productive capacity is sufficient to meet all requirements.

Structural steel: There is no shortage but there may be delay in supplying certain sections owing to abnormal demands.

Terra cotta: Trade is at a low ebb and productive capacity is more than sufficient to meet all requirements.

Tiles: Trade is almost at a standstill. The majority of the works are either closed or on short time. Tremendous stocks are available.

WAR-TIME ORGANISATION OF ARCHITECTS IN FRANCE

LT.-COL. MAIGROT'S LETTER

The following letter was received in response to an enquiry which Mr. Stanley Hall made of M. Emile Maigrot, Past-President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement. It will interest British architects to see how architects' services can be employed by a community which holds them in some regard, and is prepared to plan on a large scale, accepting what architects can do as an essential part of the scheme.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,

I duly received the letter of 18 December, which your Secretary was good enough to send me, and to which I hasten to reply and furnish you with the required information.

In France, as in England, the building trade (architects, contractors, clerks and workmen) is passing through a crisis of unemployment such as has hitherto never been reached.

All private building industry is at a standstill. There is no longer any private clientele. The corporate bodies (departments, towns and municipalities), with rare exceptions, are not even completing their building programmes commenced before the war. All efforts are being directed solely to work required in connection with the armament factories (gunpowder works, arsenals), to aviation programmes, and also to the housing of the populations which have withdrawn from districts once again visited by war.

For all this class of work it was not usual to have recourse to architects, but the High Commissioner for Building and Construction, to whom I have the honour to be attached, gave me, immediately I entered the Department, formal instructions to seek means to procure employment for architects in the works of national importance (defence works), and at the same time to do everything possible in order that private enterprise might be called in to collaborate in Government works.

It is a personal idea of his, to which he is very much attached, and since he took over the Department he has been displaying very marked activity in this direction.

We had not long to wait for the result. So far, it has enabled a certain number of our colleagues to become employed at once, both in Paris, in the central surveying centres, and in the local organisations created in the provinces through his instigation.

There could be no question, in view of the high figures reached in the cost of construction, of remunerating the architects in the form of fees (armaments contemplate 5 milliards, aviation 7 milliards), and it would have seemed presumptuous in wartime, when it is sought by all means to reduce the percentages of profits and eliminate all illicit gains, to allow architects alone to make very high profits.

Hence, the idea was conceived, during the war period, of regarding architects rather as being on an equal footing with the Army services, and of receiving remuneration which can be compared, according to the duties performed, with that of a lieutenant, captain, etc.

This first task having been accomplished, the general principle is as follows:

The central armaments organisation in Paris prepare the general surveys with their group of architects, and in the local centres, that is to say, on the spot (dockyards, gunpowder factories, and arsenals), another team of architects directs, ensures, and controls the execution of the works. In order to connect the central organisation in Paris with the provincial organisations, "flying" inspectors, so to speak, travel regularly from the one to the other and secure control.

As regards the material execution of the works, the General Commissioner has had recourse to existing organisations of building contractors (federations or syndicates) in each district in France. He has regarded the chairmen of these organisations, so to speak, as front rank men, to whom the task has been entrusted of distributing judiciously and with equity the works to be executed in the district. By so doing, the General Commissioner aimed at "feeding" local enterprise, as well as the artisans and all the small jobbers.

His great anxiety was to revive during the war period the professional life behind the fighting zones, maintaining, and quite rightly, that that was the only means whereby the economic life of the nation could be supported, and thus prepare for the return to more normal life conditions in the future.

This led him to consider the solution of certain problems which, for many years previously, had remained in abeyance in the offices and departments, in order to seek without delay suitable means of settling them.

On these lines, he studied important problems in connection with works such as, for instance, the slums, which, in Paris alone, represent 7 milliards; he personally sought the requisite financial and technical assistance suitable to guarantee the carrying out of these works without, however, calling upon the State for any burdensome participation.

The plans which he was able to devise and which he recommends are of such a nature that, on the other hand, by actually executing them, the works will prove an important source of revenue to the National Exchequer.

He also devoted his attention to another problem, that of housing the refugees.

He was strongly opposed to the idea of wooden hutting, the so-called huts which can be taken to pieces and which, in the great majority of cases, only lead to disappointment. These

wooden huts had drawbacks, namely, that they lead to the impoverishment of the forests in France; they deprive our national defence of means which are directly necessary, and, as a result and of insufficiency, they entail wholesale purchases abroad which, by reason of the transfer of foreign exchange, can but disturb the national economy.

Furthermore, if these huts had been built wholly of timber, their erection would have benefited only a certain branch. Accordingly, he not only recommended, but carried out a different plan.

He took the trouble to discover timber producing centres. There, on the spot, he had the necessary building timber prepared for huts of a standard type, and by close study and by bringing pressure to bear on the suppliers by way of competition, he succeeded in arriving at a relatively low cost price.

This building timber, completely prepared, finished and assembled, is forwarded from the assembling centre to the place where it is to be used.

On their arrival, these standard type houses are erected on standard instructions, and instead of making the walls of wood, even double thickness, brick, ashlar, stone, etc., are used according to the district, briefly, the material which is there found.

Similarly, for the roofing, either tile or slate is resorted to in preference to all the fibre-cement combinations, bituminous carton, everite, etc., which are only means of replacement, but do not as a rule give much satisfaction.

Further, by employing the material available in the district and obtainable at the lowest figure, since it is used on the spot where it is made, this method enables recourse to be had, for carrying it out, to the artisans and local labour, the result of which is, although it may seem paradoxical, that, when planned and executed on these general directions, the cost price of these huts which we thus build "solid" is not appreciably higher than that of buildings of the same area and size built of wood.

Another point he had in mind led him to look for and determine wisely the spots to be selected for the erection of these huts, namely, spots which, after the war, would permit

of retaining these buildings, adapting them either for holiday camps, meeting places, or halls, or paid-holiday camps, etc., all social problems which remained to be resolved and which will thus be partially solved with what is undeniably a saving in the finances of the nation, since, instead of being pulled down after the war, they would be used again.

The foregoing is, Mr. Chairman, the role of the High Commissioner. He has also devoted his attention to the matter of regulating prices, by examining and checking contracts submitted to him, and also by communicating personally with the suppliers, for whom he has been able to lay down precise conditions.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that it has been possible to reach these results because, for once, a qualified professional—and I refer to my esteemed chief—has been put in the right place, who has handled as a business man a matter which, if it is closely connected with the needs of the present war, must nevertheless also be so treated during the peace, and the maximum qualities applied to it.

I think, mon cher President, that I have thus outlined for you our entire programme. I am pleased to have been able to place it before you and, if required, I am entirely at your disposal to expound it further, either wholly or in part, or complete it in any particular in which you may think it beneficial.

In conclusion, I would inform you that a recent decree has just appointed me chief architect in charge of the Camouflage Department of the Air Ministry, and that in this further sphere I am also at your disposal.

With fraternal greetings, I am, dear Mr. Chairman,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MAIGROT, Lt.-Col.

Secretary-General of the Permanent International Committee of Architects, Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A.

P.S.—Please receive for yourself and my colleagues of the R.I.B.A. my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, together with the fervent hope that, united by one and the same sense of right, honour and liberty, we shall be able to resume, once peace is restored, the course of our activities.—M.

THE INSTITUTE'S APPEAL

The following is the thirteenth list of donations received up to 6 February 1940 in response to the appeal issued to all members and honorary members and students on 16 December 1938.

Members who are contemplating making an increased payment of subscription whereby the amount of the increase will be payable to the appeal fund are reminded that if they are prepared to enter into an agreement for the payment of such increased subscription for a period of seven years or more they will be entitled to deduct income tax at the standard rate from the amount by which the subscription is increased.

Full particulars were published in the issue of the JOURNAL for 6 February 1939 and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

DONATIONS

	£	s.	d.
M. N. Chandabhoj [F.]	7	0	0
J. E. Egan [A.]	2	2	0
H. St. C. Garrood [L.]	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
G. H. Lawrence [A.]	10		
D. S. MacColl [Hon. A.]	1	1	0
S. Poynton Taylor [F.]	3	3	0
E. H. Thompson [A.]	10		0
B. M. Ward [F.]—3rd donation	2	10	0
H. H. White [Student]	1	1	0
A. A. Wilkie [Student]	1	1	0
Joseph Wilson [A.]	2	2	0
Major Douglas Wood [F.]	5	5	0

INCREASED SUBSCRIPTION

A. Bailey [A.], double subscription until further notice.

The donations and increased subscriptions or contributions received and promised and Bank interest up to 6 February 1940 represent a total of £6,979 13s. This amount does not include increase of subscriptions or contributions promised for which no definite period is stated.

Correspondence

POST-MORTEM AND RESURRECTION

39 Maddox Street,
24.1.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Mr. Alister MacDonald's interesting and pungent letter published in your previous issue was refreshing in spite of its candour.

A great deal of what he states is undoubtedly true, but do not let us, as a profession, run away with the conclusion that we alone are "found wanting" amongst the skilled and learned professions.

Has Mr. MacDonald carried his researches into law, accountancy and many other occupations which are, at the moment, doubtful as to their own future in this changing world? The writer understands that even the medical profession have their own troubles.

His reason in stating that we have been tested and "found wanting" in the present crisis is probably in large part due to the fact that an architect is trained entirely for the purposes of peace and not war. A nation at war has, frankly, no time for fine planning, tidy or beautiful elevations and interesting effects of texture and material.

Does this accordingly mean that the architect is wrong in the conception of his training because he has not concentrated on reinforced concrete and steelwork design in preference to acquiring a sound knowledge of planning and the many other very exacting qualifications of a difficult profession?

Having now spoken for the defence, let us look at the other side of the picture. Is not building to-day such a complex problem that the special qualifications of the architect and the engineer should be combined, not in one person, but in small or large groups of both? These groups should also include the quantity surveyor, another unit of the building industry requiring special detailed training and qualities not necessarily an advantage in the training of an engineer or architect.

Yes, I think the complexity of modern building has produced problems that cannot be dealt with by the architect or engineer alone and this is exemplified by the medical profession, who frankly combine specialisation on the "plumbing and central heating" difficulties of the human body. Our large hospitals afford an excellent example.

There is little doubt that we are still living in a world where the public primarily regard the architect as a kind of skilled artist whose services are confined to mainly aesthetic matters.

Modern development has taken part of this activity away into the hands of estate developers who, dealing in units of hundreds, use ready-made plans which can be detailed by employing the services of the vast sub-contracting side of the building industry.

Co-operation, as above outlined, may in the writer's opinion be the path along which we must eventually travel. The difficulties are great, but to quote the words so frequently used by the politician, "every avenue should be explored" during the present lull in general building activity, so that when the wheels of normal industry once more revolve, we may not again be "found wanting."

Yours very truly,

J. D. HOSSACK [F.]

University School of Architecture,
1 Scroope Terrace,
Cambridge
22.1.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Mr. Alister MacDonald's letter in the JOURNAL of 15 January, under the title "Post-mortem and Resurrection," was worth writing, because there are two sides, if not more, to every question. In this one, it could be put forward that the Government, and not the architect, is to blame. How could such a case be stated? Perhaps in this way. The Government, by which can be meant also the general public which it represents, does not realise the full value of the creative art which is architecture. The recognition or appraising of this or that particular building or particular architect can be quite unrelated to a recognition of the architect's work as something which is essential to the whole scheme of organised living.

The architect's work must be spiritual as well as practical: it is entirely different from the work of the engineer or the builder. All planning, all reconstruction (whether due to war time conditions or not) and all new building—both small and large—must, if it is to have permanent value, be related to its proper environment in a wide as well as a narrow sense. The architect is the specialist who alone can achieve this result.

In war, construction comes before, as well as after, destruction, and building schemes must be put in being which may have far-reaching implications in civil life afterwards. The failure to employ architects much more widely lies in the failure to appreciate that the architect's true practicality is that of a planner who can produce certain things which are essential to the well-being of the community; conformity to by-laws and constructive necessities being merely incidental factors of a far bigger outlook.

For reasons of space, many obvious things relating to this argument must be left unsaid, and no attempt at a solution can be put forward.

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE FYFE [F.]

69 Longton Avenue,
S.E.26
16.1.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—There is, I believe, a fallacy contained in Mr. MacDonald's very interesting letter published in the JOURNAL of 15 January.

On account of the war, architects, as such, are without work, without income and without a place in national life, therefore, Mr. MacDonald concludes, "The war has found us out."

But what has the architect to do with war? What has the maker to do with destruction?

This war, it is agreed, is necessary, inevitable, and, some think, overdue. As men and women, citizens, Britons, we are bound to be concerned with it, but as architects, I am convinced, our only concern is with the building of the post-war world, and all that that implies.

Yours faithfully,
MARY WALL [A.]

WEATHERINGS ON BUILDINGS

Sir John Soane's House and Museum,
16.1.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR.—I should like to add two materials to the list of weatherings suggested. In the early part of the 19th century use was made of sawn slate, i.e., Cliefden, by Sir Charles Barry, with excellent results. Secondly, for brick cornices, plain tiles bedded on top make an excellent protection. Copper is likely to lead to staining. I have known old masons object to lead coverings to Portland stone cornices, which they declared will, if good stone, form their own protection. A very good plan would be to use oil and paint for such exposed stone surfaces, as Sir Christopher Wren did. He also paid much attention to drips.

Flush copings, as at Westminster Cathedral, I remember being objected to by an old and experienced architect at the time. In the office, when I was a pupil, inattention to flashings, etc., was sharply dealt with, and very rightly, because this is a very wet climate, a fact far too much overlooked.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR T. BOLTON [F.]

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

MAURICE WEBB MEMORIAL FUND

66 Portland Place,
London, W.1
24.1.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR.—I should be grateful if you would allow me, once again, to call the attention of your readers to the above Fund, which is being raised as a memorial to the late Maurice Webb. You were good enough to print the original appeal which was issued, and I am glad to say that the response has been, as one would have expected, a generous one.

There are, however, many who with the fullest intention of subscribing have not yet done so, and as we are anxious to

close the Fund at the end of February at the latest, when it will be decided with the Architects' Benevolent Society how to dispose of the money raised, I am sure this reminder in your columns will do what is required of it.

It is not proposed to publish a list of subscriptions but later a list of subscribers will be circulated privately amongst those whose names are included. Money is needed for the Architects' Benevolent Society, and this appeal provides a means of helping the Society and also of paying a tribute to one who was held in great affection and who would have liked nothing better than his memory being honoured by assistance being given to the Society which claimed so much of his interest.

Donations, small or large, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Maurice Webb Memorial Fund, Architects' Benevolent Society, 66 Portland Place, W.1

Yours faithfully,

F. R. YERBURY.

Hon. Secretary,

Maurice Webb Memorial Fund

INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Carpenters Hall,
Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2

1.2.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR.—In view of the depression in the building industry, and so many of the members of the Incorporated Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain consequently becoming disengaged, I am requested by my Committee to ask if you would kindly help our members to obtain some sort of employment by notifying the architects of the R.I.B.A. if they will give consideration to our members when requiring the services of a clerk of works.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours respectfully,

W. J. ALLISON, Secretary

ST. PAUL'S: MIDNIGHT, JANUARY 1940

Here, in the Space beneath the imperial dome
Of Wren's abounding monument, a common Lantern sheds
Its single radiance: and—soft absolver of the dreads
Of darkness—lifts, like small benevolent gnome,
The vision to an unimagined peak.
No contradicting light disturbs these amber shapes,
Nor frets the ashy silken shades, nor rapes
The ebony velvet of the aisles with sudden freak
Of decoration. From saffron floor to silver roof,
Flicked by the moon's celestial march,
It flings to loathsome war the last reproof
Of splendid pier and vault and knitted arch.
Raging with beauty swung in dauntless art:
Vestry of England's Dead—and London's heart.

A. S. G. BUTLER [F.]

Mr. A. S. G. Butler, who is one of the St. Paul's Cathedral A.R.P. watchers and fire-fighters, tells us that more "middle-aged architects" are urgently wanted for this important duty, as moving a task as any that could engage an architect. Men are wanted who can give one whole night a week. Volunteers are asked to write to the Surveyor, St. Paul's Cathedral.

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

The following list is of members and students of the R.I.B.A. who are serving with the Forces and whose ranks and units have been notified to the Royal Institute.

The information is based on information received

by the R.I.B.A., and it is not possible to guarantee that it is accurate in every respect. We shall be glad to receive additions and corrections for publication in future JOURNALS.

- ALEXANDER, Leslie W. M. [A.], Driver R.A.S.C.
 AMBROSE, Eric S. [A.], R.E. (Anti-Aircraft).
 ANNS, Kenneth [L.], Captain R.E.
 ARCHER, B. S. Trevelyan [A.], Private O.C.T.U.
 ARCHIBALD, R. M. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 ARTHUR, George [A.], Captain R.E.
 ASH, G. D. [L.], Private Searchlight Regiment.
 BARRON, Arthur [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Searchlight Regiment.
 BEECROFT, Charles Roy [A.], Lance-Bombardier R.A.
 BERRY, A. G. [F.], Flight-Lieutenant R.A.F.
 BLAKESLEY, D. A. [Student], Lance-Corporal Leicestershire Yeomanry.
 BLOCK, N. E. [A.], Driver R.E.
 BOYCE, B. W., Gunner R.A.
 BRAUN, Hugh S. [F.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.S.C.
 BRIGHTLING, S. C. [A.], Sapper R.E.
 BROWN, T. L. [Student], Gunner R.A.
 BROWN, Vincent [A.], Sapper R.E.
 BUCHANAN, James Wardrop [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
 BURLEIGH, Harold [F.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 BURRINGTON, Thomas [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 CARNEGIE, J. D. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.
 CHARLES-EDWARDS, N. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 CONNELL, F. J. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 COULTHARD, R. S. [A.], Gunner R.A.
 COWIE, James Macniel [A.], Corporal Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
 CRANE, E. R. [A.], Sapper R.E.
 CULLEN, Alexander [F.], Lieutenant-Colonel The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
 CUNNINGHAM, W. P. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 DAVY, Geoffrey [A.], Sapper R.E.
 DENMAN, John B. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 DENT, D. MacA. [A.], Lieutenant R.N.V.R.
 DIXON-SPAIN, J. E. [F.], Squadron Commander R.A.F.
 DOBSON, Graeme G., Trooper Cheshire Yeomanry.
 DUNTON, J. G. [A.], Corporal R.E.
 ELPORD, P. W. T. [L.], Major Devon Regiment.
 ELLIOTT, A. C. [Student], Gunner R.A.
 ELLIS, H. H. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 FIELDS, Frank [A.], Sapper R.E.
 FISHER, W. R. [F.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
 FORD, W. A. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 FRY, E. Maxwell [A.], Staff Captain.
 GALLETT, James [A.], Captain R.E.
 GEDGE, J. V. [A.], Major R.A.
 GIBSON, W. M., M.C., Flight-Lieutenant R.A.F.
 GILL, D. Crandon [A.], Sapper R.E.
 GILL, Oswald [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant Royal Tank Corps.
 GODWIN, William Hubert [F.], Captain R.E.
 GOLDFINCH, Donald A. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 GOODY, D. G. [Student], Lance-Corporal R.E.
 GOSSAGE, N. F. [A.], R.A.F. (Observer Corps).
 GRAYSON, W. H. [L.], Lieutenant R.E.
 GUTTERIDGE, R. F. [F.], Lieutenant-Colonel Hampshire Regiment.
 HALDENBY, Eric W. [F.R.A.I.C.], Major 48th Highlanders of Toronto.
 HALL, John B. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 HALL, William Rowley [A.], Captain R.A.
 HAMILTON, G. D. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.
 HARDING, Valentine [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 HARDY-SYMS, Reginald [L.], Captain Directorate of Claims and Hirings.
 HARLAND, P. J. B. [F.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 HARPER, Leslie Kenneth [Student], Ordinary Seaman R.N.
 HART, Kenneth [Student], Gunner R.A.
 HATCHER, Basil A. [A.], R.E.
 HAWKES, James Kennedy [A.], Sapper R.E.
 HAYTHORNTWATE, G. G. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 HEMMINGS, L. G. [Student], Private York and Lancaster Regiment.
 HENDERSON, J. M. [Student], Sergeant R.A.F.
 HERSCHE, R. J. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 HICKES, A. C. S. [Student], Gunner R.A.
 HOBDAV, Ralph [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 JEFFRIES, P. W. [A.], Officer Cadet South Staffordshire Regiment.
 JONES, Thomas Edward [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 KAUFFMANN, E. [Student], Gunner R.A.
 KENNARD, Laurence [F.], Captain R.E.
 KNAPP-FISHER, A. B. [F.], Captain R.E.
 LAND, Frank H. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 LAWRENCE, G. H. [A.], Major R.E.
 LAWSON, G. F. [L.], Lieutenant Black Watch.
 LEAROYD, Barry B. [A.], Sapper R.E.
 LUTYENS, E. J. T. [A.], Major R.A.
 McCULLOCH, Alan J. G. [A.], Sapper R.E.
 McLEAN, A. J. [F.], Captain R.E.
 McLEAN, G. Gardner [F.], Colonel D.C.E., Scottish Command.
 McMULLON, S. J. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 MARSHALL, A. T. [A.], Officer Cadet R.A.
 MARSHALL, H. B. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 MARSTON, F. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 MARTINDALE, C. B. [Student], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
 MATHEWS, E. D. Jefferiss [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 MATHEWS, E. D. J. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 MATTHEWS, R. H. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 MAYNARD, B. C. [A.], Sapper R.E.
 MEYRICK, [A.], S. Officer Cadet R.A.
 MILLS, D. H. [A.], Gunner R.A.
 MITCHELL, Thomas [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 MONCKTON, J. F. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 MORGAN, R. G. [A.], Captain R.A.
 NIGHTINGALE, D. E. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 O'CONNOR, E. D. [A.], Lieutenant-Commander R.N.
 ORMAN, F. J. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.
 PARKINGTON, Hon. H. A. [F.], Commandant R.N.
 PRICE, G. R. [Student], Ordinary Seaman R.N.V.R.
 QUENNELL, R. P. [A.], Corporal Royal Fusiliers.
 RAY, Gilbert [A.], Lance-Corporal R.E.
 REDPATH, J. T. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 REMNANT, E. A. [F.], Captain R.E.
 RENNIE, Robert [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.
 RIDLEY, Arthur James [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 ROBERTS, Keith H. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 RUMSBY, G. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 SAMUEL, Godfrey H. [A.], Staff Captain.
 SANDERS, N. F. [A.], Gunner R.A.
 SARTAIN, S. Philip [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 SAUNDERS, T. G. [A.], Captain R.E.
 SCOTT, G. P. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 SHAW, Robert H. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.
 SHEPHERD, T. C. [F.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 SIMPSON, J. R. Moore [A.], Flight-Lieutenant R.A.F.
 SIMS-HILDITCH, Tom [Student], Ordinary Seaman R.N.
 SMETHURST, Arthur [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Royal Tank Corps.
 SMITH, G. A. W. [L.], Sergeant R.E.
 STONES, J. C. V. [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 STURT, Antony N. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant Rifle Brigade.
 TAFFENDER, W. C. [A.], L.A.C. R.A.F.V.R.
 TAPPER, Michael [F.], Major R.E.
 TAYLOR, John P. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 THIRSK, John [Student], Officer Cadet.
 THOMPSON, R. W. [A.], Gunner R.A.
 THOMPSON, R. Wallace [A.], Gunner R.A.
 TOY, C. G. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 TRAVERS, W. I. [F.], Lieutenant-Colonel R.E.
 TRUBSHAW, W. V. [F.], Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 VINING, J. N. Randall [F.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 WARD, F. B. [A.], Lance-Corporal R.E.
 WALLACE, A. F. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.
 WARD, R. V. [A.], O.C.T.U. R.E.
 WATSON, L. K. [A.], Major R.A.
 WEARING, J. K. [A.], Lance-Corporal R.E.
 WESTERMAN, Albert E. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 WILLIAMS, C. L. [Student], Sapper R.E.
 WILLIAMS, C. V. [A.], Gunner R.A.
 WINGATE, James W. C. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.
 WINTLE, K. C. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A. (temporarily attached to R.E.).
 WOOD, C. A. [Student], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.
 WORTHINGTON, Thomas S. [A.], Captain R.E.

(To be continued)

BRICKLAYING IN FROSTY WEATHER

Notes from the Information Bureau of the Building Research Station*

It is the usual practice in the British Isles to cease bricklaying in frosty weather because of the risk of injury to the work. In many cases, however, it may be desirable or even imperative that work should continue without interruption.

For this purpose, practice in countries such as North America (especially Canada), and Russia, where long, severe winters are the rule, provides a lead. There it is found possible to continue building in winter, often at a temperature below zero, by taking a few simple precautions. These precautions were described by Gilbreth in an American work published thirty years ago, *Bricklaying System*, Chapter XV, *Methods of Laying Bricks under Special Conditions*, and the methods may be summarised as follows:

1. Keep the bricks as dry as possible.
2. Warm the bricks.
3. Use warm mortar.
4. Use clean sand, not "soft" sand.
5. Fill the top course of the wall solid at the end of the day's work, to keep out snow.
6. Cover the unfinished wall at night
7. Use cement mortar.

The object of these precautions and possible methods of putting them into practice are discussed below.

1. If the bricks are kept dry in the stack and are not dipped, if it can be avoided, there will be a rapid abstraction of water from the mortar, creating voids in which ice can form without disrupting the setting mass.

2 and 3. The hardening of cement mortar practically ceases when it is cooled to 32 deg. F. The hardening process must be encouraged to proceed uninterruptedly, for when a fair degree of strength is attained the mortar becomes practically immune from the effects of frost. Bricks may be warmed by piling them round a coke

brazier. Sand can be heated either by thrusting into the sand a perforated pipe connected by a hose to a source of steam, or by piling it over a tunnel formed of corrugated iron in which a brazier is placed. The mortar can be taken by the bricklayer from a pan or a brazier, and could be at blood heat or warmer. If necessary the water used in mixing can be heated.

4. Presumably the recommendation that "soft" sand should not be used is because it involves the use of more mixing water and the mortar hardens more slowly.

5 and 6. The importance of keeping the work as dry as possible cannot be over-emphasised; it is brickwork which is saturated with water which is most likely to suffer from lifting and disintegration in frosty weather. Any form of covering will also reduce the rate of cooling of the wall, and this will be beneficial.

7. The advantages of relatively weak mortars for ordinary brickwork must be foregone in the special conditions of cold-weather bricklaying for the reason given in 2 above.

A deciding factor may be the difficulty or impossibility of the bricklayers continuing work with bare hands. This is not attempted in cold climates; ordinary gloves which restrict the circulation are unsatisfactory. Lined leather "mitts" are customarily worn, though bricklayers may find working with them awkward at first.

A rough tarpaulin shelter around the working point facilitates operations, especially in windy weather. In North America, under very severe conditions, the scaffolding is often enclosed with tarpaulins and stoves placed within the shelter; this may not be necessary in the relatively milder British conditions.

No tests have been made at the Building Research Station to try out the above methods, but as representing common practice in cold countries they may safely be taken as affording a good guide.

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Review of Periodicals

This review refers to the more important articles in journals received by the library. Journals are not in the loan library but some articles can be photostatted at the reader's cost. Information about prices and publishers of journals will be given by the librarian.

The sequence of subjects has now been approximated more closely to that of *Accessions to the Library*; educational buildings now follow religious and precede domestic, and building science comes after all the architecture categories; but building types as a whole still start the list with other architectural sections following them. The "General" heading has now been split into appropriate subjects.

It is assumed that an article relating to an important individual new building is fully illustrated unless otherwise stated.

GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. November 16. P. 604.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1940. January. P. 20.

BUILDER. 1939. November 17. P. 703.

Further articles on Government offices (St. Andrew's House), Calton Hill, Edinburgh. T. S. Tait [F.] (Burnet, Tait & Lorne), architect.

ARCHITEKTURA S.S.S.R. (Moscow). 1939. July. No. 7. P. 19.

Government building at Alma-Ata, design by B. R. Rusanenko and G. A. Simonov.

ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1939. November. P. 665.

Competition designs for the Ministry of Italian Africa—plans, views of models, and designs for murals.

CIVIC

BUILDER, 1939, October 20, P. 586.
London County Hall extension, F. R. Hiorns [F.] with E. P. Wheeler [F.] architects; Sir Giles Gilbert Scott [P.P.] consultant.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1939, December, P. 1013.
Municipal offices with shops on the ground floor at Blackpool—J. C. Robinson [F.], county architect, the shop-fronts by Percy Bartlett [F.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, November 17, P. 161.
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, November 9, P. 577.

BUILDING, 1939, December, P. 469.
Municipal offices extension, Bromley, C. Cowles-Voysey [F.], architect.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1939, December, P. 245.
BUILDER, September 29, P. 493.
Further articles on the additions to Cambridge Guildhall, by C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1939, December, P. 248.
BUILDER, 1939, November 3, P. 647.
Town Hall, Greenwich—Culpin & Son [F., A.], architects (further illustrations).

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, December 1, P. 202.
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, November 30, P. 635.
BUILDER, December 1, P. 758.
BUILDING, December, P. 460.

Municipal buildings, Watford, with assembly hall block—C. Cowles-Voysey [F.], assisted by R. Ashton [A.] and J. Brandon-Jones [A.], architects: fully illustrated articles.

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN), 1939, No. 9, P. 133.
City hall, Göteborg (Gothenburg), alterations, by E. G. Asplund: article by S. E. Rasmussen, plans, and photographs.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1939, December, P. 406.

Police station, Eltham, by Pinckney and Gott [F. & L.].
ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, December 29, P. 298.
Police headquarters for Devon at Middlemoor—H. V. de C. Hague [F.], county architect.

PUBLIC WORKS OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1939, October, P. 21.
Design for mortuary, Johannesburg, by the Public Works Department, Pretoria.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK), 1939, November, P. 691.
Dams, power-houses, control buildings, and gantries erected by the Tennessee Valley Authority: with many photographs, scale details, and articles by Kenneth Reid and Talbot F. Hamlin—best publication so far on T.V.A. architecture.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, December 15, P. 251.
Electrical sub-station in France, by B. L'Hotelier and G. Robin.

COMMERCIAL (SHOPS, OFFICES, ABATTOIRS)

BYGGE KUNST (OSLO), 1939, No. 10, P. 183.
Several blocks of commercial buildings in Bergen, with block plans showing the street replanning scheme of which they form part.

BUILDER, 1939, December 15, Pp. 812, 830.
NATIONAL BUILDER, 1940, January, P. 156.

Scheme for temporary arcading in Oxford Street to facilitate shopping in "black-out" conditions, by Donald Hamilton [L.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1939, November, P. 207.
Offices in the new Adelphi building, by Michael Rachlis, and in Bratislava, by Joseph Konrad.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1939, December 14, P. 711.
Office block, Wandsworth, by Adie, Button [F., A.] and partners.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, November 24, P. 174.
A studio for a publisher contrived in a small space in an existing building, with upper-level studio over an enclosed office—L. Desyllas and T. Bennett, architects.

BUILDER, 1939, December 22, P. 847.
Daily Telegraph building extension, by L. A. Culliford and partners [F. & A.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, November 17, P. 155.
Abattoir and live-stock market group in France (place not given), of reinforced concrete—J. Debat-Ponsan, architect.

TRANSPORT

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM), 1939, December 23, P. 469; December 30, P. 477.

Railway junction station adjoining tram route, and another station: articles by H. G. J. Schelling.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1939, November.
Railway station, Brest, by U. Cassan, and railway workshop at Caen.

BUILDER, 1939, December 29, P. 873.
Petrol filling station, Birkenhead, by D. A. Beveridge [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1939, November.
Aerodrome near Rome, by P. L. Nervi.

INDUSTRIAL

ARCHITECTURA S.S.S.R. (MOSCOW), 1939, October, No. 10, Pp. 31, 36.

Article (by E. Popov) on factory groups and buildings by various architects, and an article (by A. Phisenko) on factory roofing and lighting.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK), 1939, October, P. 37.
Chemicals factory, Beeston, Sir Owen Williams.

BOUWBEDRIJF (THE HAGUE), 1939, November 10, P. 303.
Factory group near Antwerp, D. Oosthoek and W. S. Van den Erve.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, November 10.
Factory, Malmö, M. Dahlberg.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM), 1939, December 5, No. 37, P. 463.
Industrial building in Sweden by Eskil Sundahl, with constructional details.

HOSPITALS, &c.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT, 1939, November, P. 283, and subsequent issues.

Fuel and fuel costs in connection with hospitals: articles, with diagrams.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW, 1939, November 17, P. 635.
Electrical installation of the new Westminster Hospital, Horseferry Road, with photographs of switch-room, operating theatres, and other apartments.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT, 1939, December, P. 301.

Nurses' home, St. Helens Hospital—short article and photographs. Biram and Fletcher, architects.

BUILDER, 1939, December 8, P. 790.
Hospital, Willesden, for the County of Middlesex. W. T. Curtis [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK), 1939, October, P. 31.
Veterinary hospital at Beverly Hills, California, with special sound insulation and other equipment.

TÉR ÉS FORMA (BUDAPEST), 1939, No. 10, P. 185.
Operating theatre, Budapest, with auditorium.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK), 1939, November, P. 379.

Memorial hospital for cancer and allied diseases, New York City—J. G. Rogers and H. C. Pelton, associated architects—with photographs of the numerous specialised departments. Also several general hospitals in the States.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, December 1, P. 208.
ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK), November, P. 394.

Hospital for chronic diseases, Welfare Island, New York, by I. Rosenfeld, with Butler & Kohn and with York & Sawyer: circulation diagrams in A. and B.N.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM), 1939, September 4, No. 28, P. 350.

Maternity hospital, Stockholm—Nils Grep, architect.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1939, December 29, P. 292.
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1940, January, P. 14.

BUILDER, 1939, November 10, P. 675.
Macclesfield nurses' home, by F. Gibberd [L.]—already noticed (p. 40).

BUILDER, 1939, December 29, P. 876.
Nursing home, Reading: new block to an existing house, by Chas. Smith & Son [F., A.].

- REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (BUENOS AYRES). 1939. September. No. 9. P. 453.
 Sanatorium, by M. R. Alvarez (engineer, R. F. A. Migliaro). ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 15. P. 245.
 ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1940. February. P. 51.
 BUILDING. December. P. 474.
 Convalescent home, Arnside, Westmorland, by Harry S. Fairhurst and Son [FF.]. SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (ZÜRICH). 1939. October 7. P. 174.
 Children's crèche forming part of a chocolate factory near Zürich—R. Winkler, architect.

BATHS

- BATHS AND BATH ENGINEERING. 1939. December. P. 245.
 Baths, Isleworth, by J. G. Carey, borough engineer and surveyor, assisted by A. W. F. Sterling [A.], architect.
 CLARTÉ (BRUSSELS). 1939. November. No. 11. P. 23.
 Swimming pool, Alost, by Willy Valcke, of Ghent : photographs.

HOLIDAY HOUSES, CAMPS, YOUTH HOSTELS

- ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. November 23. P. 629.
 Holiday home, Cervia, Italy, by E. G. Faludi.
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. November 10. P. 138.
 BUILDER. October 27. P. 615.
 Further illustrations of design for evacuation camps for mothers and children, by E. Goldfinger and Mary Crawley [A.], in collaboration with Anne Parker [A.].
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 22. P. 267.
 Concrete hutments erected by the Cement and Concrete Association. BUILDER. 1939. October 13. P. 552.
 National evacuation camp, design : by T. S. Tait [F.] (Burnet, Tait & Lorne).
 BUILDER. 1939. October 13. P. 547 : November 3. P. 641 : and subsequent issues.
 Articles on war-time building practice, including Billeting accommodation, by R. C. Butler.
 BUILDER. 1939. November 24. P. 729.
 Camp hostel for boy workers in factories, standardised design, by A. Llewellyn Smith [A.] and A. B. Waters [A.].
 EDUCATION. 1939. November 24. P. 235.
 Further article by Thomas Mitchell [A.] on Temporary school buildings for evacuated children.
 JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1939. October. P. 368.
 Article on Holiday camps, summarising regulations and activities up to August.
 BYGGE KUNST (OSLO). 1939. No. 9. P. 161.
 Illustrated article on holiday houses, mountain huts and youth hostels in Norway and other countries.
 BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1939. November 16. No. 35. P. vi.
 Youth hostel near Helsinki (H. Harmia, architect) : small illustrations.

THEATRES

- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. October. P. 77.
 Community theatres, with diagram plans, standards for specific portions and equipment, and individual examples.
 ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1939. November. P. 102.
 Extensions to Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E. (Alister G. MacDonald [F.], architect) : photographs of the music room and theatre.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

- ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1939. November.
 Sports pavilion in the Sidcup Road, by A. Randall Wells.
 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 40.
 "Field house," part of projected sports centre, at Cambridge, Mass., by L. B. Anderson and H. L. Beckwith, showing system of exhaust ducts along the locker ranges to remove odours.

EXHIBITIONS, TOWERS, BRIDGES

- SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (ZÜRICH). 1939. November 4. P. 225.
 Competition designs for an enlargement of the Model Fair (Mustermesse), Basel : plans and sections.
 ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1939. No. 8. P. 121.
 Exhibition held in Copenhagen by the Akademisk Arkitektforening, with the title "Town and dwelling," including domestic interiors. FORM (STOCKHOLM). 1939. No. 9. P. 183.
 Article, with photographs of exhibits and model flats, on the Helsingfors exhibition.
 CASABELLA (MILAN). 1939. September. P. 6.
 Articles on the exhibition of the works of Leonardo da Vinci in the Palace of Art, Milan, with illustrations.
 ARCHITECTURA S.S.S.R. (MOSCOW). 1939. September. No. 9. P. 4.
 STROITEL'STVO MOSKVI (MOSCOW BUILDER). 1939. August. No. 15. P. 3.
 Article, with numerous photographs, on the Agricultural Exhibition of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, 1939.
 BYGGE KUNST (OSLO). 1939. No. 8. P. 146.
 Norwegian pavilion, and those of neighbouring countries, for the New York World's Fair.
 BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1939. November 25. No. 36. P. 439 : October 26. No. 33. Pp. 404, 417 : November 6. No. 34. P. 420.
 The World's Fair, New York : comprehensive articles. Also exhibition at San Francisco : Swedish pavilion.
 DAS WERK (ZÜRICH). 1939. November. No. 11. Spec. No. vii. P. 321.
 Zürich national exhibition : critical articles, with photographs.
 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. October. P. 69.
 Early photographs taken during construction of the Eiffel Tower, Paris (1887-89).
 CASABELLA (MILAN). 1939. November. No. 143. P. 36.
 Water-towers at Milan and other European examples.
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. November 10. P. 130.
 ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. November 9. P. 565.
 CIVIL ENGINEER. November. P. 390.
 Progress photographs of the new Waterloo Bridge.

RELIGIOUS, SEPULCHRAL

- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 57.
 American synagogues from the earliest (1729) to date : an article by B. Funaro, illustrated.
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 22. P. 280.
 St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Church, Cardiff, by C. F. Bates [F.].
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 8. P. 226.
 Church, Gorleston (St. Peter the Apostle), by Eric Gill and Farrell.
 ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1939. October. P. 627.
 Church of S. Marcellino, Genoa—L. C. Daneri, architect.
 BURLINGTON MAGAZINE. 1939. December. P. 221.
 Article (by Arthur Oswald) on Canterbury Cathedral : the nave and its designer (Henry Yevele), with photographs also of other contemporary works, including some Westminster tombs.
 ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. November. P. 185.
 Article, well illustrated, on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sculptured headstones.
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 29. P. 300.
 Crematorium, Vevey (Switzerland), by Schobinger, Tarverney and Getaz.

SCHOOLS, &c.

- ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. November 24. P. 177.
 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. December. P. 409.
 Acton County School for Boys, Middlesex County Council. W. T. Curtis [F.] and H. W. Burchett [F.].
 EDUCATION. 1939. December 29. P. 246.
 Senior school, Bognor Regis, by C. G. Stillman [F.].
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. November 10. P. 133.
 Doncaster Grammar School, by J. R. Leathart [F.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 15. P. 254.
 BUILDER. December 15. P. 826.
 School (senior), Dudley: competition designs, and winning design, respectively.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1939. November. P. 974.
 Senior school for East Sussex C.C., Haywards Heath—E. A. Verger [F.].

BUILDER. 1939. November 10. P. 679; December 15. P. 820.
 Schools, Stoke-on-Trent, by J. R. Piggott [A.], and W. I. Watson [A.].

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1939. November 16. No. 35.
 P. 439.
 Vocational school building in Sweden, with compact plan—A. Stark and H. Svedberg, architects.

NUESTRA ARQUITECTURA (BUENOS AYRES). 1939. September. No. 9. P. 293.

Nursery school in Buenos Ayres: photographs and diagrams of furniture.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. December 21. P. 735.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. December. P. 225.
 The Village College, Impington, Cambridgeshire (the fourth in that county), by Walter Gropius [Hon. Corr. Mem.] and E. Maxwell Fry [F.], one of the most important buildings, architecturally and educationally, recently built in England.

LABORATORIES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. December 7. P. 685.
 Cancer research station, Mill Hill, by Lanchester, Lodge and Davis [F.F.A.], for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, with detached animal blocks, cottages, and A.R.P. shelter.

MUSEUMS, &c.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 22. Pp. 271, 263.

The Museum of Modern Art, New York, by P. S. Goodwin and E. D. Stone, embodying the advanced principles of the museum (further illustrations).

PUBLIC WORKS OF SOUTH AFRICA. 1939. October. P. 25.
 Aquarium and marine biological laboratories near Cape Town for the Division of Fisheries, by J. Z. Schuurmans-Stekhoven: plans and photograph.

LIBRARIES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1940. January 12. P. 28.
 BUILDER. 1939. November 24. P. 733.

Branch library, Southfields, Leicester, by Symington, Prince and Pike.

HOUSES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 15. P. 248 and subsequent issues.

Articles by Edwin Gunn [F.] on Small house planning.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. December 14. P. 708.

House, Old Coulsdon, Surrey, by Elie Mayorcas [A.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. December 8. P. 230.
 A.R.P. shelter (under an existing terrace), bedroom fittings, and a staircase alteration to a house in Upper Phillimore Gardens, by Pakington & Enthoven [F.F.].

BUILDER. 1939. December 29. P. 874.

House, Stanmore, by H. G. Goddard [A.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. December 28. P. 762.

Small house, Welwyn, in brick, by E. C. Kaufmann.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. November. P. 189.

Houses in America by Gropius & Breuer, Neutra and Pfisterer, and Lescaze.

ARKKITEHTI (FINLAND). 1939. No. 9. P. 134.

A large house by Aalto, near Port, and some smaller Finnish houses.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. December. P. 243.

Villas near Milan, by Figini and Pellini, and near Como, by F. Albini.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. 1939. October. P. 432.

An architect's house based on the study of contemporary masters, by Norman Hanson, Tomkin and Finkelstein [A.A.], with analytical article.

HOUSING

CASABELLA (MILAN). 1939. November. No. 143. P. 4.

Housing scheme for Aosta, with descriptive article and calculations of cost: long three-storeyed blocks one room and two verandahs deep.

FLATS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 28.

Two blocks of apartment flats illustrating the principle of the "duplex" (two-dimensional) and "3-dimensional" units—i.e., with tenancies each penetrating two or three storeys, the lifts stopping only at intermittent floors, plan economies being claimed for the arrangement. The first block is at Milwaukee, "duplex," by H. W. Tullgren, and J. E. Quinn, consultant: the second ("3-dimensional") at Palace Gate, London, by Wells Coates [F.].

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1939. November. P. 106.
 Causewayside Flats, Fen Causeway, Cambridge (W. J. Gregory [F.], architect).

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (BOULOGNE). 1939. (No. 8.) P. 17.

Flat buildings, Monte Carlo, by J. and J. Notari, and in Paris, by L. J. Madeline; also examples in London, Holland, Denmark, and South America.

DE 8 EN OPBOUW (AMSTERDAM). 1939. November 11. P. 249; November 25. P. 259.

Article on Bosch en Lommer ("Trees and Foliage"), a housing lay-out near Amsterdam. The former article deals with the lay-out, the latter with structural defects of the flat buildings.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1939. October 21. P. 400.

Flat block, the Hague, by Jan. Wils.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 340.

"Castle Village": five blocks of apartment houses and lower restaurant and garage building on an elevated site by the Hudson River, New York: G. F. Pelham, junr., architect.

HOTELS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1939. December. P. 417.

Six recent English hotels.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1939. October 27.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. December. P. 414.
 King George Hotel, Athens, by G. Calcanis.

FARMS

IRISH BUILDER. 1939. October 28. P. 887, and subsequent issues.

Articles, by T. P. McGahon, on Farm buildings, with diagrams.

DOMESTIC DEPENDENCIES

ANNALES DE L'INSTITUT TECHNIQUE DU BÂTIMENT ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS. 1939. July-August. P. 23.

Long lecture report on Comfort in the home, by M. Bodecher-Bocsany, including small houses, flats, internal planning, and equipment.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 77.

Illustrated article on Equipment for the home, including built-in one-piece kitchen unit, dressing alcove, and living-sleeping unit.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. October. P. 51.

Nursery units in houses, by Frank Lloyd Wright and other architects.

INTERIORS, DETAILS, CRAFTS, FITTINGS

DAS WERK (ZÜRICH). 1939. October. No. 10. P. 289.

Interiors recently carried out in Switzerland, including garden loggias.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1939. December. Pp. 400, 404.

New open-timber roof for the mediæval refectory at Chester, by F. H. Crossley [A.], with Michael Tapper [F.] as consultant.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. December. P. 253.

Wallpaper: illustrated article by F. J. Harris, with notes on other wall finishes.

PENCIL POINTS. 1939. October. P. 665.

Built-in radios: photographs and scale details.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. 1939. November. Four illustrated articles on Greek art including architecture, such as The Hellenistic house, by Rex Martienssen [A.], and Colour—as the Greeks saw it, by Kurt Jonas.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. December. P. 235.

Article by J. M. Richards [A.], with photographs, on the Georgian town of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. 1939. December. P. 230.

Article by a Uganda health inspector on Rural (primitive) housing (in Africa), with photographs of huts and latrines in wattle-and-daub, pisé-de-terre, grass and scrap iron, with diagram of pisé mould.

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1939. No. 5-6. P. 73.

The work of the city architects of Denmark from 1933 to 1938, including an office building, a hospital, a tuberculosis clinic, schools, homes for the aged, and other buildings.

ARCHITEKTURA S.S.S.R. (MOSCOW). 1939. July. No. 7. P. 57.

Work of the architect A. Perret—illustrated article by P. Balter.

SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (ZÜRICH). 1939. August 26. P. 106.

Lecture on Modern Italian architecture, by L. Baldessari, with small photographs.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (BOULOGNE, SEINE). 1939. No. 8. P. 4.

Polish architecture, 1919-39: small exterior photographs.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. 1939. October 16. P. 997.

Emergency legislation affecting housing and building work generally.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (MELBOURNE). 1939. August and September.

(August.) Professional ethics: speeches on unethical practices observed in Australia.

(September.) Article on the amending legislation relating to registration of architects in Australia, with report of Parliamentary debate.

KEYSTONE. 1939. November. P. 8.

Article on the organisation and training of architects in Russia, by David Percival, a member of the A.A.S.T.A. party which visited that country.

BUILDING SCIENCE, INCLUDING SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. 1939. December 11. P. 30.

Article on British standards in war-time, by C. Le Maistre (director of the British Standards Institution), with list of A.R.P. standards.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. October. P. 29.

Article, with diagrams and detail photographs, of a wide-span steel-frame glass and concrete roof to the Corn Exchange, Rotterdam, the widest erected on this system—J. F. Staal, architect; J. Polivka, engineer.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 367.

Reinforced brickwork, with illustrations showing application to overhanging hoods, parapets, bins, and bridges.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. October. P. 61. P. 49.

Article on possibilities of concrete, by A. J. Boase; also a reinforced interlocking fibre block system.

PENCIL POINTS. 1939. November. P. 751.

Article by Oscar Fisher on plywood construction, with scale details, photographs of its uses, and a bibliography.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. 1939. November. P. 178.

Address by George Laws on the Sanitary provisions of the model by-laws for buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1939. November. P. 66.

Illustrated article on recent hygienic improvements in sanitary and culinary fittings, including baths, w.c.'s, drinking jets, washing-up fittings, and incinerators, with a notice of plastic and steel units.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW. 1939. November 10. P. 609.

Article by Howard Long on the arrangement of artificial lighting according to the needs of the eye rather than preconceived external conditions.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1939. October. P. 166.

Article on Central warming and hot water supply, by L. J. Overton, with diagram plans.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1939. November. P. 200.

Article, by H. Swaine, on Hot water supply systems, with diagrams.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1939. November. P. 208.

Article, by L. J. Overton, on the Heating of industrial buildings.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING

ENGINEERS. 1939. November. P. 377.

Article by T. Bedford on Ventilation and heating in relation to human comfort, with emphasis on air movement.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1939. November. P. 215.

Rubber: a review, with illustrations of its use. By Philip Scholberg.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. 1939. December 11. P. 34.

Report (the last for the time being of the Questions and Answers previously appearing as loose insets) on the Technique of sound insulation, with diagrams.

A.R.P.

JOURNAL OF THE A.R.P. INSTITUTE. 1939. December. No. 2. P. 58.

Article by W. Braxton Sinclair [F.] on A.R.P. in town planning, with "defence road plans."

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. November 9. P. 572, and succeeding issues.

Series of articles on Shelters, by F. J. Samuely, with ample detailed diagrams.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1939. December 21. P. 728.

Sandbags: their preservation and alternatives (including concrete blocks)—illustrated article.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (BOULOGNE, SEINE). 1939. No. 8. P. 9.

Long article on "passive defence," with diagrams.

BUILDER. 1939. December 1. P. 755.

Article on protection against incendiary bombs, with roof diagrams, by F. J. Samuely.

BUILDER. 1939. December 22. Pp. 851, 852.

Typical shelters for flats approved by L.C.C.; typical communal shelter by A.R.P. Co-ordinating Committee.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1939. October 16. No. 32. P. 392.

Report of lecture, by I. Strömdahl, on Structural A.R.P., with diagrams.

CONCRETE AND CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING. 1939. November. P. 559.

A small reinforced bomb-proof structure to contain the records of a mailing department, with plans, constructional details, and progress photographs.

NATIONAL BUILDER. 1939. November. P. 108.

Small air-raid shelters, short article with diagrams.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1939. November. P. 966.

Refuges for government buildings, carried out by H.M. Office of Works. With many photographs and diagrams.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS

ARCHITEKTURA S.S.S.R. (MOSCOW). 1939. August. No. 8. P. 4; p. 49.

"Silhouettes of cities": article by A. Bynin and M. Kruglova, with photographs, plans and height diagrams, chiefly of Slavonic cities; and article on the Planning of Russian cities in the 18th and early 19th centuries, with plans at different periods, by V. Shkvarikov.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (BOULOGNE, SEINE). 1939. No. 8. P. 7.

Article, by G. Bardet, with ideal plans from old works, on fortified towns of the renaissance period.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. 1939. November (1939-40, No. 1). P. 7.

Lecture on City planning in relation to the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, by H. J. B. Manzoni, with illustrations of road design.

Book Reviews

Since the start of war the overwhelming number of articles, dealing mostly with essential professional information, has forced the Book Review section out of the JOURNAL. In this number it is possible to bring it back and we hope now to continue it regularly. So that the section may be as complete a guide as possible to books received by the library the reviews are all short abstracts with enough comment and criticism to throw a light on the book's qualities

THE WORLD-WIDE HOUSING PROBLEM

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HOUSING LAW AND COMPANION ACTS.
8vo. 66 pp. 1939.

LOW-RENT HOUSING: Report of the State Board of Housing to the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York. *Legislative document* (1939), No. 60. 8vo. 92 pp. + folded tables.

Approximately 1,031,000 dwelling units provided either by public or private effort are needed in New York. Overcrowding is becoming serious and "the vacancy ratio" is below 3 per cent. Between 1930-1937 the number of families increased by 547,579, but the number of dwellings increased by 195,693 only. There are 679,150 sub-standard dwellings in the State. "Lack of planning and poor construction in the first place (factors creating obsolescence), plus the almost complete lack of new construction, have resulted in a cumulative shortage of decent accommodations . . . even if the State and all its municipalities should exercise to the utmost the powers . . . only a slight percentage of the actual needs would be met."

The most important feature in New York housing is the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution authorising the State to provide low-rent housing by making loans and subsidies to municipalities, public corporations and limited dividend corporations. The loan funds may create a State debt not exceeding \$300,000,000. Some of the details of the amendment are criticised by the Board.

In addition to financial statements of projects under the law, the report includes reports on and photographs and designs of recent work and work in progress or contemplated. Some of these are vast in size, Red Hook 2,643 dwellings, Queensbridge 2,551, but the limited extent to which even projects like these meet demand is shown by the figure of 36,000 families who applied for dwellings on these two sites. The density is high, Red Hook and Queensbridge housing 235 and 257 persons per gross acre, which can be compared with 126 at Quarry Hill, Leeds and 383 at Villeurbanne, near Lyons.

HOUSING THE MASSES. By Carol Aronovici. 8vo. xvi + 292 pp. New York: Wiley. London: Chapman & Hall. 1939. 17s. 6d.

Dr. Aronovici is lecturer on housing and community planning at New York and Columbia universities, and the central theme of his book is that these two must be treated together; housing as an element of community planning, and therefore housing as a "long-range creative effort." Over-emphasis on immediate objectives, such as slum clearance, has hindered the execution of far-seeing reforms and positive creative housing development; "take the people out of them and the slums will be cleared in less time than it will take to clear them by subsidies. If we could forget the slums for a

decade and proceed to develop housing where there is no decay and no mismanagement of investment or unwarranted speculation, we would open the road to decent housing, which the insistence on slum clearance only delays."

The first section deals with land, focusing attention on land as a commodity which determines assessments, values, prices and use; he proposes various controls to bring land within the reach of low-cost housing. In the next sections he touches on population factors and the money elements of housing, emphasising his main argument that the housing problem cannot be solved without drastic revisions of the whole economic, technical and legal structure. "To try to solve the problem for more than six million renters [in the U.S.A.] paying less than \$30 per month within the present framework of the housing business is a task that cannot be accomplished." The Federal Housing Administration, he suggests, only succeeds in promoting housing of too high a standard for the vast majority of low-income families.

In some respects the book is a depressing one, but it includes, in addition to a stimulating analysis of the present, many proposals for reform which have reference to our problems. Dr. Aronovici estimates that almost one million new and replacement houses are needed each year in the U.S.A. It is by viewing the problem in such wide terms and not in the narrow sense of a slum problem that progress is to be made.

The book includes a number of photographs of U.S. Housing Authority and W.P.A. and other housing schemes, and adds a useful appendix on housing literature.

URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING. *League of Nations Publication Economic and Financial Section*, 1939. II A.2. 8vo. 160 pp. London: per Allen & Unwin. 1939. 3s. 6d.

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations shortly after the start of war published this comprehensive report on the methods employed in a number of countries for improving housing conditions, with special reference to the cost involved and the results obtained. It is of particular interest now, since it deals with the attempts made to solve housing problems in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.A. between this and the last war. It is therefore of first-class importance to all those interested in reconstruction schemes for the future post-war period.

The author, Mr. M. B. Helger, of the Swedish Social Board, visited most of these countries and was able to investigate the practical difficulties on the spot; in addition, he has co-ordinated the material published by or obtained from Governmental and municipal authorities and other sources.

There is a chapter on each country arranged in such a way as to permit the reader to compare housing problems and the efforts being made to meet them in different circumstances. For each country figures are given to show the need for additional accommodation, the lack of modern conveniences in existing dwellings, and the number of existing dwellings which ought to be repaired or demolished as unfit for further use.

The survey of building activity and progress made in housing schemes since 1920 is of particular interest; in no two cases are conditions identical. Two aspects of the problem are examined, social and technical.

A special section in each of the European reports studies the measures taken to improve the housing conditions of agricultural workers or other groups of the rural population.

A general chapter briefly outlines two main aspects of the housing problem: the housing shortage which occurs periodically, and the more or less permanent inferiority of existing accommodation to certain minimum standards of sanitary arrangements, density of occupation, etc. As regards the first aspect, the report discusses the causes of fluctuations in building activity, while the second aspect is shown to be a problem of housing costs in relation to the level of income among certain groups of the population.

SOME BOOKS ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

LAW AFFECTING BUILDERS. By *The Hon. Dougall Meston, Barrister-at-Law, and H. E. Piffle-Phelps, Solicitor of the Supreme Court (Hons.).* 8vo. xxxvi + 268 pp. London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1939. 15s.

In the preface this book is said to have been written for building owners, employers, contractors and sub-contractors. To these can be added architects, to whom the work should prove a useful source for reference, particularly those chapters dealing with Acts of Parliament relating to building. The paragraphs referring to London Building Acts will, no doubt, be revised in a later edition in consequence of the coming into operation of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939, and, indeed, the authors may think it worth while to deal more fully with London building law.

As it is the duty of an architect to ascertain and comply with building law affecting each individual case, information collected in a single volume is of much value. Such information is to be found in this book, together with other matters of importance to those concerned with building, and where any particular subject has not been dealt with in detail references are given which will enable further research to be made. The book has a full index. C. W.

MORE ADVANCED QUANTITY SURVEYING. By *Arthur J. Willis.* F.S.I. 8vo. x + 278 pp. + portfolio plates. London: Crosby Lockwood. 1939. 21s.

This is a sequel to Mr. Willis's *Elements of Quantity Surveying*. The importance of knowledge of construction for surveyors is emphasised in the introduction; similarly we can emphasise the importance of knowledge of quantity surveying for architects. Without it the designer cannot be realistic, without it the profession asks for the neglect which it now gets in a "realistic" time.

The book is based on the *Standard Method of Measurement* incorporated in the 1939 R.I.B.A. Form of Contract.

The chapters deal with foundations and brickwork; carpenter's and joiner's work; internal finishings and staircases; structural steelwork; reinforced concrete; stonework; spot items, shoring and temporary works; sanitary plumbing; the completion of the bill and receipt of tenders; writing the specification. In appendices there are a specimen form of tender; typical schedules in the specification and methods of writing specifications from the bill. Each part of the structure and detail examined has a full bill printed with the author's commentary, in which he anticipates the questions that students might ask, on the facing page, and full sheets of drawings in the portfolio.

The book is complete and admirably clear in its description. The architects to whom the form of tender is addressed are Messrs. Draw, Tooth & Bond, Art Street, London; there seems to be a justifiable sly dig in that!

ESTIMATING FOR BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS. By *B. Price Davies.* 9th Edn., revised. 4to. 524 pp. Cardiff: Building Estimator Publications. 1939.

The system of estimating described is designed especially to meet the difficulties due to constantly fluctuating prices. The variable elements are divided into two sections: variable output of workmen, variable waste and qualities and variations in prices of materials and labour. The tables are divided into classes corresponding to these sections, a "primary table" in which units of materials and labour are dealt with and in which prices are not considered, and a "secondary table" in which relative money values are given.

The work is arranged in groups according to the trades, clearly indexed by projecting tabs. The value of any book of this sort depends largely on the reader's intelligence in applying the system on which it is based. Once facility in its use has been acquired Mr. Davies's method will be found to give quick and accurate results. The unskilled would be helped by having more examples.

EASEMENTS OF LIGHT. By *John Swarbrick, M.Inst.Struct.E.* [F.] with Introduction by *C. H. B. Kenrick, K.C., LL.D.* London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Manchester: The Wykeham Press. 1938. 10s. 6d. net.

This volume, smaller than the author's previous 2-volume work on the same subject, is intended to form a synopsis of modern practice and a brief explanation of simplified methods of measuring daylight and assessing compensation in cases of alleged infringement of the right of light. It states concisely the modern practice in the ascertainment and preparation of evidence in cases of infringement.

The use of the "Swarbrick Photo-theodolite," an instrument invented and patented by the author as a means of scientific and accurate measurement of the amount of light entering a building, both before and after obstruction, is explained as simply as the technicality of the subject admits. The so-called "Daylight Plans," which can be prepared by means of the photo-theodolite, are explained and illustrated.

The book also gives a short account of the law and practice relating to easements of light, in the course of which reference is made to the more important decisions bearing on the subject, from *Luttrell's Case* in 1601 up to *Wiltshire Bacon Company, Ltd. v. Associated Cinema Properties, Ltd.* in 1937.

There are a number of extremely interesting and instructive illustrations. The glossary, which clearly explains the meaning of many of the technical terms used throughout the work, will be of value to many who have to make practical acquaintance with this important and difficult subject.

The book can be confidently recommended to all who are concerned—whether as architect, lawyer or arbitrator—with the law and practice relating to easements of light.

PARTY WALLS IN LONDON

The coming into operation of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939 has necessitated revision of and addition to the Party Wall Notices published by the R.I.B.A.

The rights of building and adjoining owners are now found in Part VI of the Act, Sections 44 to 59, and the alterations to the law consist of the following:—

"Special foundations" as defined in Section 44 cannot be placed on the adjoining owner's land without his previous written consent (Section 45 (2)). The right given in Section 45 (1) (c) is therefore limited to footings and "foundation" as defined in Section 44.

The provisions with regard to building party walls and walls on land hitherto unbuilt on (except a boundary wall as defined in Section 45 (1)) are now extended to party fence walls and fence walls (Section 45).

Section 46 deals with existing walls and includes the right to thicken a party structure and to make good underpin thicken repair or demolish and rebuild a party fence wall. Projections may now be cut away from party fence walls and boundary walls. A party structure which is of insufficient height for an intended building can now be demolished and rebuilt to a sufficient height. "Special foundations" cannot be placed on the adjoining owner's land without his previous written consent (Section 46 (3)).

By Section 47 a "party structure notice" must now include particulars of "special foundations" if these are proposed, and the notice must be served one month in the case of a party fence wall and two months in the case of a party structure before the work is to be commenced.

By Section 48 the adjoining owner may, if he consents to "special foundations," require them to be carried to a greater depth and to be strong enough to bear the load to be carried by columns of the adjoining owner's intended building, and by Section 56 (3) he must defray the cost of such requisitions. The requirements must be made in 21 days after the service of the party structure notice. If, however, the requirements would be injurious or cause unnecessary inconvenience or delay to the building owner he need not comply with them.

By Section 50 what is commonly known as a "ten foot notice" is required where the proposed independent building will extend below the level of the bottom of the foundations of the adjoining owner's building.

By the same section a notice is required to be served on the adjoining owner if it is proposed to erect within 20 feet of his independent building a building the external face of which produced downwards will meet an angle of 45 degrees drawn from the level of the bottom of the foundations of the adjoining owner's building. In both the case of a "ten foot notice" and a "twenty foot notice" it must state whether the

foundations of the adjoining owner's building are to be underpinned strengthened or safeguarded, and plans and sections showing the site and depth of the proposed building must accompany the notice. One month's notice is required in both cases before the work is commenced.

By Section 52 if a building is to be erected next a street or way less than 20 feet wide and to a depth of 20 feet or more "below the level of the highest part of the land immediately abutting on the street" notices must be exhibited on the premises stating where plans and sections can be inspected. The notices must be exhibited four weeks before work is begun and the plans and sections must be on view within two miles of the premises at the hours stated in the notices.

By Section 55 (f) the Superintending Architect of the London County Council may select a Third Surveyor should the necessity arise. A Secretary of State may also make the selection if the London County Council is a party to the proceedings. By sub-section (j) if no two of the three surveyors can agree, the Third Surveyor must make the Award within 14 days of being requested to do so. By sub-section (l) the cost of reasonable supervision of the work can now be added to the costs of the Award.

By Section 56 (5) if "special foundations" have, by consent, been placed on an adjoining owner's land and when he comes to rebuild the cost of his building is found to be increased thereby, the adjoining owner can recover such increased cost from the owner of the building to which the "special foundations" belong, on rendering an account within two months of completing the work.

By Section 56 (6) where expenses are to be defrayed as between owners for use of a party structure, party fence wall, external wall or other work regard is to be had to the cost of labour and materials at the time the use is made, unless otherwise agreed between building and adjoining owner or provided in the Award.

To meet the above alterations to the law, the five old notice forms have been withdrawn and seven new forms, as under, have been published:—

- A. Party structures.
- B. Party fence walls.
- C. Intention to build within ten feet of, and at a lower level than, the bottom of the foundations of adjoining owner's building.
- D. Intention to build within twenty feet of adjoining owner's independent building and to a depth as defined in Section 50 (1) (b).
- E. Party walls and party fence walls on line of junction of adjoining lands.
- F. Walls or fence walls on building owner's land with footings and foundation projecting into adjoining owner's land.
- G. Selection of Third Surveyor.

February, 1940.

C.W.

Note.—Copies of these forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Price 6d. each.

Notes from the War Executive Committee

MEMBERSHIP

AT THE MEETING 31 OCTOBER 1939

REINSTATEMENTS

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Fellows : William Stanley Grice, Gordon Wallet Jackson.

As Associate : Henry Edgar Gardham.

As Licentiates : James Jennings, Alfred Forrester.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—Francis Augustus Richards [F.], William Naseby Adams [A.], Leonard Rycroft Oakes [A.], Henry Walter Way Lovegrove [L.], George Percy Simons [L.].

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : John Henry Woodhall Hickton, Samuel Bridgman Russell, John William Tomlinson, John Edwin Verbury.

As Retired Associates : Kotaro Sukurai, Stanley Salisbury.

As Retired Licentiate : Walter Mackinnon.

Cancellation of Election as Fellow : At his own request the election of Mr. Kenneth Wood as a Fellow on 9 October was rescinded and he was allowed to revert to the Associate Class.

AT THE MEETING 14 NOVEMBER 1939

The following members were elected :—As Fellows, 3 ; as Associates, 6.

REINSTATEMENT

The following ex-member was reinstated :—

As Associate : Sydney George Besant Roberts.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : Edward Bomer, David Barclay Niven.

As Retired Licentiate : Leslie Dowie.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS

Thirty Probationers were elected as Students.

AT THE MEETING 28 NOVEMBER 1939

ELECTION, JANUARY 1940

Applications for membership were approved as follows :—As Fellows, 8 applications ; as Associates, 43 applications.

ELECTION, APRIL 1940

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows :—As Fellow, 1 application ; as Associates, 2 applications.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—Helen Lily Jackson Johnston [A.], Raymond Walker [L.].

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : Norman Evill, Ralton Gardner Hammond.

As Retired Associate : James Ewing.

AT THE MEETING 12 DECEMBER 1939

The following members were elected :—As Fellows, 15 ; as Associates, 115 ; as Licentiates, 36.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—William Edgar Gauld [F.], Jessie Margaret Greig [A.], Augustus Robert Bowles [L.], Walter William Bull [L.], Eric Hayman [L.], Graham Lloyd [L.], Reginald Vaughan Thomas Sewell [L.], Lewis Francis John Scott Tonar [L.], Fitzroy Hyde Darke [Retd.L.], John Buckland Drower [Retd.L.], Percy Edgar Cyril Lain [Retd.L.], Albert W. G. Prosser [Retd.L.], Arthur William Worrall [Retd.L.].

REINSTATEMENTS

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Associate : George Victor Liddbury.

As Licentiates : David Benjamin Philip Edward Davies, David Henry Roberts.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : John Priestley Briggs, Francis John Garlick, Claude Harrison, Gavin Heynes Jack, Edward Frost Knight, Alexander Robert Robertson, Benjamin Priestley Shires, Ramsay Traquair, William Brown Whitie.

As Retired Associate : Walter John Beall.

As Retired Licentiate : Joseph William Denington.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS

Twenty Probationers were elected as Students.

PRIZE AWARD

The Soane Medallion and, subject to specified conditions being fulfilled, £150 was awarded to Mr. Eric G. Broughton [A.], of the Royal College of Art and The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London.

AT THE MEETING 9 JANUARY 1940

The following members were elected :—As Fellows, 8 ; as Associates, 43 ; as Licentiates, 7.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1940

Applications for membership were approved as follows :—As Hon. Corr. Member, 1 application ; as Fellows, 2 applications ; as Associates, 26 applications.

ELECTION, MAY 1940

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows :—As Fellows, 2 applications ; as Associates, 2 applications.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—Hugh Charles Bankart [A.], James Hugh Bolton [A.], Malcolm Beresford Bennett [Retd.L.], Wilfrid Joseph Dilley [Retd.L.], Herbert Reginald Saxty [Retd.L.].

REINSTATEMENTS

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Fellow : Thomas William Henry.

As Associate : Charles McVeagh Crichton.

As Licentiate : Vamanrao Viththalrao Vadnerkar.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : Alexander George Adkin, Arthur George Bray, Stanley James May, Thomas Anderson Moodie, George Ernest Nield, Frank Loughborough Pearson, Frank Hearn Shayler, Frank Edward Smec.

As Retired Associates : Herbert Luck North, Arthur Pickup.

As Retired Licentiates : Ernest Austin Collett, Alfred Barnes Deakin, George Edwards.

ELECTION OF STUDENTS

Ten Probationers were elected as Students.

EXAMINATIONS

THE WINTER EXAMINATIONS 1939

The Board of Architectural Education reported the results as follows :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
Intermediate Examination ..	144	78	66
Final Examination ..	119	75	44
		(20 in Part I only)	
Special Final Examination ..	36	18	18
		(3 in Part I only)	

Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the Final . .	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
	2	1	1

The Ashpitel Prize

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the Council awarded the Ashpitel Prize of books to the value of £20 to the Hon. Lionel Gordon Baliol Brett [A.], who passed the Final Examination in July 1939.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

The following decisions were taken on the recommendation of the Visiting Board and the Officers of the Board of Architectural Education.

The Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff.

- (1) That the recognition of the three years' full-time day course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination be continued.
- (2) That the recognition of the five years' full-time Diploma Course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination be continued.
- (3) That the four years' full-time day course forming the first part of the six years' course leading to the Degree of Bachelor in Architecture be recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.
- (4) That the six years' course leading to the Degree of Bachelor in Architecture be recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A.

Final Examination on the same terms as for the Diploma Course.

The Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.

- (1) That the recognition of the three years' Certificate Course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, and
- (2) The recognition of the five years' Degree Course and the five years' Diploma Course for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination, be continued.
- (3) That the first three years of the Degree Course be recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

APPOINTMENTS

Architects' Registration Council

Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.] in place of Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.].

London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939: Tribunal of Appeal

Sir Banister Fletcher [Past-President], with Mr. Charles Woodward [A.] as Deputy.

Court of Governors of University College, Hull.

Mr. F. J. Horth [F.].

National House Builders' Registration Council.

Sir Raymond Unwin [Past-President].

Building Industries National Council.

Mr. W. H. Ansell [F.] and Mr. R. A. Duncan [A.].

R.I.B.A. Council.

Mr. James Carrick [F.] in place of Col. G. Gardner McLean as one of the representatives of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Membership Lists

ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1940

The following candidates for membership were elected on 13 February 1940:—

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

BERGSTROM: EDWIN, President of the American Institute of Architects.

AS FELLOWS (7)

FORBES: HOWARD TYLDESLEY, B.Arch.(Sydney) [A. 1930], Perth, Western Australia.

MACKAY: NICHOLAS CHARLES, A.A.Dip. [A. 1923], Sydney, Australia.

PARKES: STANLEY THOMAS [A. 1924], Melbourne, Australia.

PARNACOTT: HORACE WALTER [A. 1918].

SHARMA: PURSHOTTAM LAL [A. 1925], Roorkee, U.P., India.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

GRAY: ALEXANDER STUART.

SCOTT: THOMAS, Lagos, Nigeria.

AS ASSOCIATES (34)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BOND: MISS LUCY ROSE [A.A. School], Hereford.

BOWYER: ROY [Final], Northwich.

BROWN: EVELYN GRACE (MRS.) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S. African Architects], Kenilworth, Cape.

BURKE: MARTIN DESMOND, B.A.(Cantab.) [Bartlett School], Dublin.

CANNON: JOHN COWBURN [Special Final Examination], Morley.

CLEVELAND: PETER LUMBY [A.A. School], Toronto.

COCHRANE: JOHN ROBERT GRAHAM [Birmingham School], Sutton Coldfield.

DANT: NOEL BUCKLAND [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London].

FORREST: WALTER EDWARD [A.A. School].

GEHLOTE: RAMPRAKASH LALCHAND [Spec. Final Exam.], Jaipur.

GILLET: HERBERT GORNALL [Special Final Exam.].

GLEAVE: JOSEPH [Victoria University, Manchester], Walkden.

GUMMER: CLIFFORD WALTER [Final].

HAMMOND: HERBERT CARLYLE [McGill University, Montreal, Vancouver].

HILTON: CHARLES, B.A.Arch.(Manchester) [Victoria University, Manchester], Oldham.

JONES: ARTHUR MYRDDIN [Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff], Cardiff.

JONES: CHARLES ALLEYNE [University of Liverpool], Southport.

KANTOROWICH: ROY, B.Arch. [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S. African Architects], Johannesburg.

KNIGHT: ERIC HEATON [Leeds School], Dewsbury.

LOWE: CECIL WILLIAM [Final].

MATTHEWS: STEPHEN [A.A. School].

OUTRED: MATTHEW JACK [Univ. College, Auckland], Wellington, N.Z.

ROBERTSON: ALAN GERARD [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Royal Australian Inst. Arch.], Melbourne.

ROTHWELL: RONALD [Victoria University, Manchester], Oldham.

TAUTE: MATTHYS [A.A. School].

THOMSON: ROBERT BRODIE, B.A. [University of Sheffield], Sheffield.

THORNLEY: DENIS GLYN, B.A.(Hons.Arch.), Cert. T.P. [Victoria University, Manchester], Hyde.

TREATT: MISS JOAN BURFORD, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff) [Welsh School of Architecture], Cardiff.

TURNER: WALTER, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield) [University of Sheffield], Sheffield.

UNWIN: DOUGLAS ALBERT [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London].

WHITE: FRANK [Leeds School], Leeds.

WILKINSON: EDWARD BRIAN, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Leeds School], Guiseley.

WILSON: ALAN FRANCIS [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S. African Arch.], Johannesburg.

WRAGG: ROBERT BRIAN, B.A.(Hons.Arch.) [University of Sheffield], Sheffield.

AS LICENTIATES (11)

BUNGEY: CHARLES WILLIAM, Cosham.

CHAPMAN: WILLIAM DOBSON, M.T.P.I., Macclesfield.

COWLAND: LEONARD IVOR.

DANIEL: RONALD CAMPBELL BLAIR ARNOLD.

EATON: FRANK LESLIE, Ashton-under-Lyne.

FARMER: SIDNEY ALBERT, Dorchester.

LAIDLAN : JAMES ALLAN.
MILNS : AUGUSTUS GEORGE.
SAUL : JONATHAN, Workington.
TRIGG : GILBERT JOHN, Farnham.
WRIGHT : SYDNEY, Wrexham.

ELECTION : MARCH 1940

An election of candidates for membership will take place in March 1940. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 29 February.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (2)

LEWIS : BRIAN BANNATYNE [J. 1931], 17 Chepstow Crescent, W., and Grasmere, Westmorland. Prof. C. H. Reilly, P. E. Culverhouse and Darcy Braddell.
THOMSON : STEWART LLOYD [J. 1938], 42 Kensington Mansions, S.W.5. H. O. Corfiato, Prof. A. E. Richardson and Albert E. Batzet.

AS ASSOCIATES (43)

ARLETT : HERBERT KELLETT [Final], 269 London Road, Headington, Oxford. Gilbert T. Gardner, T. Lawrence Dale and R. Fielding Dodd.
ARMSTRONG : GEORGE WILLIAM [Final], "Windermere," 14 Kelvin Parade, Cliftonville, Belfast. R. Ingleby Smith, R. S. Wilshire, and R. H. Gibson.
ATHERTON : ERIC SYDNEY WILLIAM [Final], 210 Torbay Road, Harrow, Middx. Joseph Addison, Edwin Williams and Hubert Bennett.
BARKER : JOHN HAIGH [Leeds School of Architecture], "Ashville," Grosvenor Road, Chichester, Sussex. C. G. Stillman and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
BARROWS : RALPH, P.A.S.I. [Special Final], 8 Tennyson Street, Mansfield. L. Stuart Stanley, A. E. Eberlin and F. W. Tempest.
BEE : PHILIP RAYMOND [Final], 110 Hurst Street, Oxford. A. Buller West, T. Lawrence Dale and R. Fielding Dodd.
BERNER : PETER [Architectural Association], 91 Ebury Street, S.W.1. W. R. Davidge, John Grey and R. Furneaux Jordan.
BERRY : JOSEPH GORDON [Final], Briarcourt, Lindley, Huddersfield. Norman Culley, Eric Morley and Ernest B. Glanfield.
BODDY : JAMES WILLIAM [Final], 15 Mary Herbert Street, Cheylesmore, Coventry. L. Stuart Stanley, Claude S. Buckingham and A. G. Betty.
BRICE : CASTLEDINE KEMPTON [Special Final], "The Corrie," 39 Llyswen Road, Cyncoed, Cardiff. W. James Nash, John Williamson and W. S. Purchon.
BUCKLEY : ALAN SAMUEL, Dip.Arch. [Victoria University, Manchester], "Finchwood," Glossop Road, Marple Bridge, Cheshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, G. T. Seward and Francis Jones.
CLARKE : ALBERT HARRY [Final], "Firle Leigh," Cumnor Hill Foot, Botley, Oxford. J. Nelson Meredith, H. F. Hurcombe and L. Stuart Stanley.
CONNER : JAMES [Robert Gordons Technical College, Aberdeen], 9 Barclay Road, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire. T. Scott Sutherland, R. Leslie Rollo and J. A. O. Allen.
GREGG : LESLIE GEORGE [Final], 43 Crampton Road, Penge, S.E.20. Charles Holden, Lionel G. Pearson and W. H. Cowlshaw.
DAKIN : JOHN WILLIAM TREVOR [Final], 9 Woodlands Road, Hertford. H. Whitaker, Andrew Gray and J. Malcolm Dossor.
DAVIES : ROBERT [Final], 238 Abbeyhills Road, Oldham, Lancs. W. A. Johnson, C. Gustave Agate and Francis Jones.
AGAN : MICHAEL (A.A.Dip.) [Architectural Association], 9 Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11. Howard Robertson, Erthur W. Kenyon and R. Furneaux Jordan.

FOLEY : NELSON [Regent Street Polytechnic], The College of Art, Nottingham. Joseph Addison, F. W. C. Gregory and George Checkley.

GALL : ALAN HENDERSON [Liverpool School of Architecture], 33 Wembley Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 18. L. H. Keay, Prof. Lionel B. Budden and D. A. Beveridge.

GLOVER : ARCHIBALD JOHN PAGE [King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne], 29 Sanderson Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. W. B. Edwards, R. Norman MacKellar and Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker.

HILL : FREDERICK ALEXANDER ROWLAND [Birmingham School], 15 New Street, Dudley, Worcestershire. Sam. N. Cooke, W. Norman Twist and William T. Benslyn.

HINDSHAW : CHRISTINA (Miss) [Final], 11 Half Edge Lane, Eccles, Lancashire. Francis Jones, Harry S. Fairhurst and P. Garland Fairhurst.

JACOBS : CHRISTOPHER GAGE, M.A.(Arch.) [Final], 14b Belsize Lane, Hampstead, N.W.3. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

JENKINSON : AUSTEN DAVID POLES [Final], Newplace, Moorgate, Rotherham, Yorks. Stephen Welsh, H. B. S. Gibbs and J. Amory Teather.

LACY : ALEC BURTON [Leeds School of Architecture], 15 Markham Crescent, Haxby Road, York. F. L. Charlton, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

LOVELL : HENRY WAYNE [Final], 25 Woodberry Grove, N.4. George W. Atkinson, J. Edgar Shaw and Joseph Addison.

MCELDERRY : KATHLEEN MARY (Miss) [Bartlett School, University of London], Courtauld House, Byng Place, W.C.1. H. Ingham Ashworth, H. O. Corfiato and L. Stuart Stanley.

McKEE : JAMES ALEXANDER ROY [Final], 138 Oldpark Road, Belfast. R. S. Wilshire, R. Ingleby Smith and R. H. Gibbon.

MOORE : DOUGLAS DAVID [Final], 12 Plantation View, Burnley Road, Bacup, Lancs. T. Butler Wilson, F. L. Charlton and G. H. Foggitt.

NARRACOTT : EDWARD [Final], c/o "Avondale," Mennaye Road, Penzance. J. C. C. Bruce, G. S. Bridgman and J. Challice.

NORTH : CLIFFORD, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Leeds School], "The Turret," 94 Stockton Lane, York. F. T. Penty, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

OSTICK : CHARLES DUNCAN [Victoria University, Manchester], "Clovelly," 47 Queen's Road, Chorley. P. Garland Fairhurst, Harry S. Fairhurst and Prof. R. A. Cordingley.

PICKUP : CLIFFORD, B.Sc.(Tech.), B.A. [Victoria University, Manchester], Moorfield House, Robert Street, Patricroft, Manchester. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. Gordon McBeath and H. T. Seward.

PLUMSTEAD : DEREK WARD [Bartlett School, University of London], 23 Burcott Road, Purley, Surrey. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie and H. O. Corfiato.

RIDER : BERTHA MARY (Miss) [Final], 1 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol. G. D. Gordon Hake, Eustace H. Button and L. Stuart Stanley.

ROSS : SYDNEY GEORGE WILLIAM [Final], "Dendy's," North Heath Lane, Horsham, Sussex. Joseph Addison, A. Foster and Frederick G. A. Hall.

SEAWARD : GWENDOLINE PHYLLIS (Miss) [Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool], "Noyon," Headington Hill, Oxford. Prof. Lionel B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.

SMITH : LEONARD RICHARD [Final], Little Yaverland House, nr. Sandown, I.O.W. A. C. Townsend, V. G. Cogswell and L. Stuart Stanley.

SMITH : WILLIAM VICTOR [Final], 73 Grovelands Road, N.13. Leonard A. Culliford, Thos. E. Scott and Morris Joseph.

STEVENS : JOHN ONSLOW [Final], 12 Montrose Avenue, N.W.6. Alex. T. Scott, Sir Herbert Baker and L. Stuart Stanley.

TILLEY : PERCY FREDERICK [Special Final], 16 Evans Avenue, Allestree Park, Derby. George H. Widdows, W. T. Prince and M. W. Pike.

UNDERWOOD : BETTY YVONNE (Miss) [Leeds School of Architecture], 2 North Park Grove, Leeds, 8. F. L. Charlton, B. R. Gribbon and C. Medley.

WALKER : PERCY EDWARDS [Final], 5 Cadewell Crescent, Torquay. A. G. Chant, J. C. C. Bruce and L. Stuart Stanley.

AS LICENTIATES (12)

ATKINS : HENRY KENT, 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4 ; 13a Enys Road, Eastbourne, Sussex ; 27 Longcroft Avenue, Banstead, Surrey. Colin H. Murray, John L. Denman and Cecil Burns.

BECK : MICHAEL STANLEY, Architects' Department, Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham ; 9 Chatsworth Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Percy Bartlett, T. H. Thorpe and A. E. Eberlin.

DOYLE : FRANCIS FREDERICK JAMES HODGES, Estate Department, The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 142 Holborn Bars, E.C.1 ; 15 York House, York Road, Ilford, Essex. H. Colbeck, J. O. B. Hitch and A. Edward Hughes.

GARDNER : THOMAS, c/o Messrs. James Shipstone & Sons, Ltd., Brewers, Nottingham ; 21 Aspley Park Drive, Aspley, Nottingham. T. N. Cartwright and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Notts, Derby and Lincoln Arch. Soc. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).

HARBORNE : CYRIL VICTOR, c/o Messrs. Ewen Harper Bros. & Co., 191 Corporation Street, Birmingham ; "Robins Wych," Eastham, near Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire. L. Ewen Harper, John B. Surman and George Drysdale.

HURRY : WILLIAM FRANK, Chief Architectural Assistant, Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Colchester ; "Easton," Straight Road, Lexden, Colchester. Duncan W. Clark and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Essex, Cambs and Herts Soc. of Arch. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).

MOORE : EDWYN WALTER, 124 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3 ; The White Cottage, Walton-on-Thames. Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Travers, C. W. Box and Albert W. Moore.

PEARCE : HORACE WILLIAM, 7 West Stockwell Street, Colchester ; Coach Road, Great Horkesley, near Colchester. Duncan W. Clark and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Essex, Cambs and Herts Soc. of Arch. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).

SKELCHER : PHILIP, 156 Edmund Street, Birmingham ; "Mignonette," Hampton Lane, Solihull, Birmingham. John B. Surman, Edwin F. Reynolds and T. Spencer Wood.

THOMPSON : JOHN EDWARD, 217 Whalebone Lane South, Dagenham, Essex ; "Brooklands," Chadwell Heath Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex. Edward Meredith, W. J. Lewis and H. Reginald Ross.

WATT : BERTRAM DOUGLAS, H.M. Office of Works, 76 Newton Street, Manchester ; 5 Grange Avenue, Hale, Cheshire. The President and Hon. Sec. of the Manchester Soc. of Arch. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).

WILLIAMS : LAURENCE, c/o Messrs. Wood & Kendrick & Edwin F. Reynolds, 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham ; "South Watch," Longford Road, Cannock, Staffs. T. Spencer Wood, Cecil E. M. Fillmore and Edwin F. Reynolds.

Notices

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place in May 1940 [overseas candidates July 1940] they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 9 March 1940.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21 the following has ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute :—

As Licentiate
Alan Bromly.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

A list of members seeking positions with prospects of partnership is kept at the office of the R.I.B.A. and members who are desirous of having their names placed on this list are requested to send particulars of their qualifications, age, etc., to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

TRADE CATALOGUES WANTED

A. LAMBERT, "Parkside," Spofforth Hill, Wetherby, would like trade catalogues and samples.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESS

The office address of Mr. T. R. Somerford [F.] is 20 Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and not Berkeley Square, as printed in the current issue of the R.I.B.A. Kalendar.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

MEMBER with central London office, having evacuated to the country, would permit other architects to use the premises for occasional meetings and interviews in London at a very nominal rent.—Box 2010, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

FELLOW with very good West-End office is willing to consider sharing accommodation with other architects on short term basis. Replies requested quickly.—Box 1520, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

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